Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q-1
General Problems.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1959, 72970

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : and by increasing the crops of cereal grain and vetchling; by enlarging the production of protein fodder from the wastes of the food and meat-dairy industries. -- V. I. Domina

Card: 2/2

7

VIKTOROV, P.I., kand.biol.nauk; NENASHEV, P.D., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Generalizing and disseminating progressive work practices in the Northern Caucasus ("Farming in the Northern Caucasus." Reviewed by P.I.Viktorov, P.D.Nenashev). Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.4:93-94 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Caucasus, Northern--Stock and stockbreeding)

Abr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 50057

Author : Viktorov P.I., Krpko, F.S., Molyugina, Yo.A.
Inst : Krasnodar Scientific Research Institute of Farming
Title : Experimental Fattening of Swine Employing Corn Ear Silage.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Krasnodarsk. n.-i. in-ta s. kh., 1957, vyp. 1, 52-53

Abstract : During a 3 month fattening period 3 groups of swine were fed with the following monthly rations of corn ear silage (in addition to other feeds): the 1st group received 3.5-4.5-6.5 kg of ear silage, the 2nd group received 1-1.5-2 kg, and the 3rd group received 2-3-4 kg. The silage contained 1.64 percent of lactic acid, 0.55 percent of free acetic acid, and 0.09 percent of butyric acid. According to feeding, the average daily weight gains amounted to 670-730-765 kg for each group. The expenditure per each kg of weight increase amounted to 5.3-4.9-4.5 feed units. It is recommended that silage ears be fed in proportions of not more than 35 percent of the nutritional value of given rations.
Card : 1/1

USSR/Farm Animals. Swine. Q-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., 1958, No. 22, 101166

Author : Viktorov, P.I.

Inst : -

Title : Utilizing Corn for Fattening of Swine.

Orig Pub: S. kn. Kubani, Inform. byul., 1957, No. 1, 49-54

Abstract: When fattening young swine for meat, corn fodder in 60-70 percent amounts of the rations' nutritional value should be included, and the rations' protein content should amount to 90-100 g per each fodder unit. Silage prepared from corncobs of milky-waxy ripeness may be included in the rations for young pigs in an amount which does not exceed 30-35 percent of the rations' total.

Card 1/1

USSR/ Farm Animals. Swine. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40483.

Author : Viktorov, P. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Protein Feeds of Kuban'.

Orig Pub: Svinovodstvo, 1957, No 8, 29-31.

Abstract: Under conditions prevalent in the Kuban' region, chick peas constitute a valuable feed culture; they are drought-resistant, have a yielding capacity of 20-30 centners per ha., are not affected by bruchus, and can be harvested by a combine. Feeding chick peas to swine in an amount of 27% of the ration corresponds to a feed expense of 5.1 feed units per 1 kg. of weight increase. The digestibility of protein is 85.9%, that of cellulose 52.2%, that of fat - 88.3%, and that

Card 1/2 47

Card 2/2

Viktorov, P. I.

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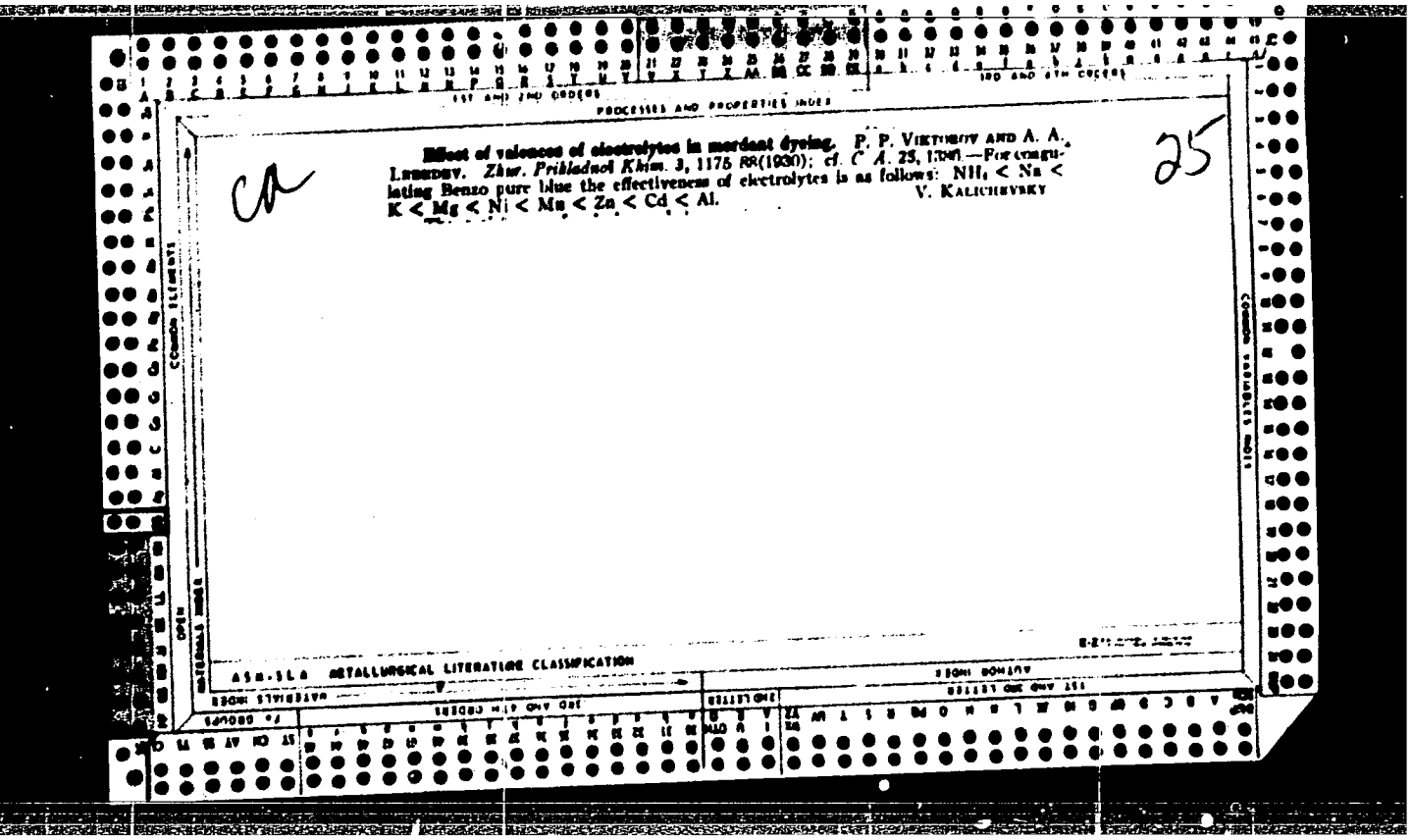
Podgotovka I ispol'sovaniya kormov (Preparation and use of fodder) Krasnodar, Krasnodarskoye Knizhnoye Izd-vo, 1954.
47 p. Illus., Diagrs., Tables.

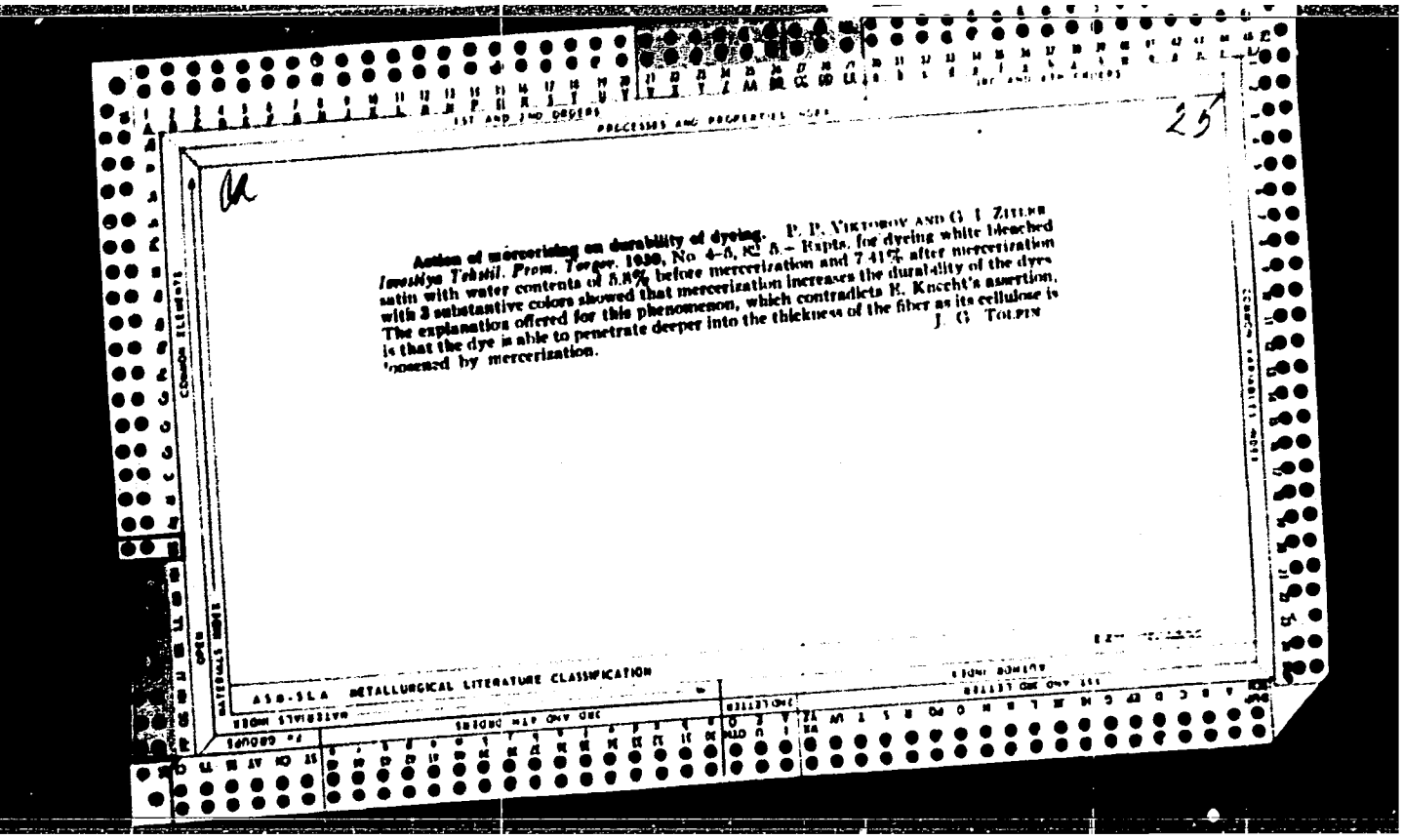


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Effect of valences of electrolytes in mordant dyeing. P. P. Vietinghoff and A. A. Lesnenev. *Zhur. Prikladnoi Khim.* 3, 1175 88(1930); cf. *C. A.* 25, 1701.—For coagulating Benzo pure blue the effectiveness of electrolytes is as follows: $NH_4 < Na < K < Mg < Ni < Mn < Zn < Cd < Al$.
V. Kalichevsky

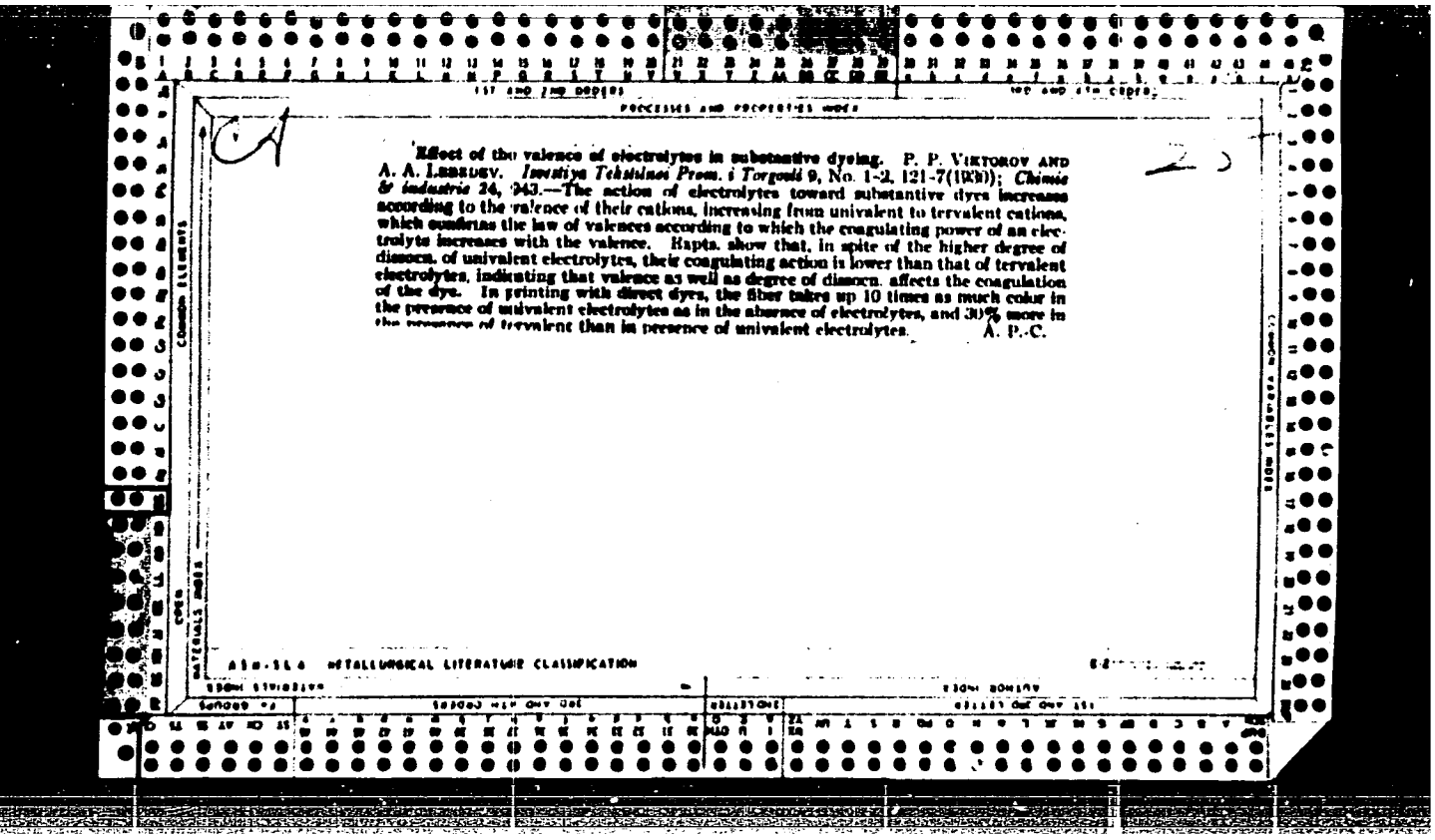
25

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

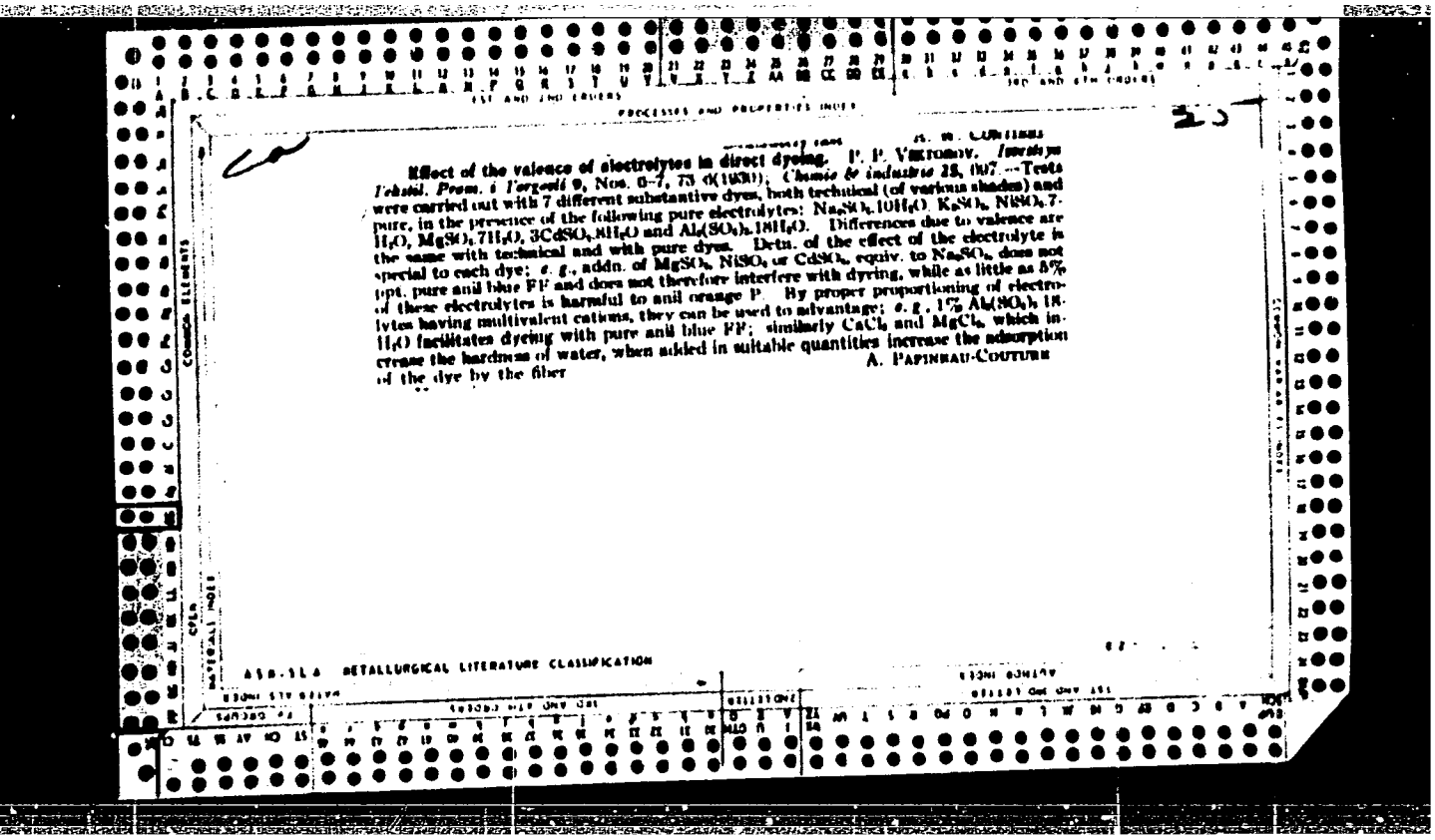


Action of mercerizing on durability of dyeing. P. P. Vikторов and G. I. Zitlen. *Izvestiya Tekstil. Prom. Torgov.* 1939, No. 4–5, 87–8. – Rapts. for dyeing white bleached satin with water contents of 5.8% before mercerization and 7.41% after mercerization with 3 substantive colors showed that mercerization increases the durability of the dyes. The explanation offered for this phenomenon, which contradicts R. Knecht's assertion, is that the dye is able to penetrate deeper into the thickness of the fiber as its cellulose is loosened by mercerization.

J. G. Tolpin

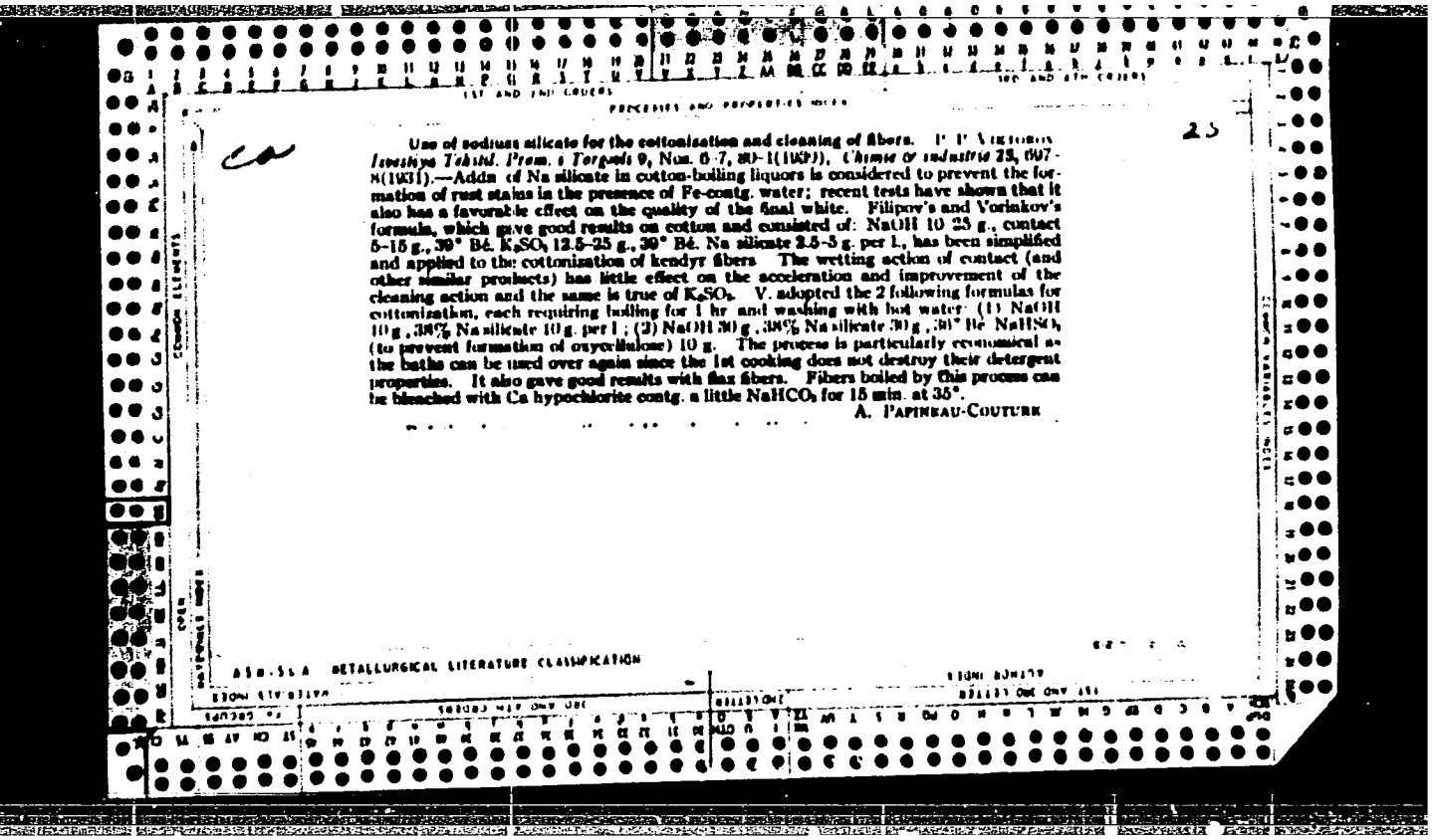


Effect of the valence of electrolytes in substantive dyeing. P. P. VIKTOROV AND A. A. LEBEDEV. *Izvestiya Tekstilnoi Prom. i Torgovli* 9, No. 1-2, 121-7(1930); *Chimie & industrie* 24, 943.—The action of electrolytes toward substantive dyes increases according to the valence of their cations, increasing from univalent to tervalent cations, which confirms the law of valences according to which the coagulating power of an electrolyte increases with the valence. Hapts. show that, in spite of the higher degree of dissocn. of univalent electrolytes, their coagulating action is lower than that of tervalent electrolytes, indicating that valence as well as degree of dissocn. affects the coagulation of the dye. In printing with direct dyes, the fiber takes up 10 times as much color in the presence of univalent electrolytes as in the absence of electrolytes, and 30% more in the presence of tervalent than in presence of univalent electrolytes. A. P.-C.



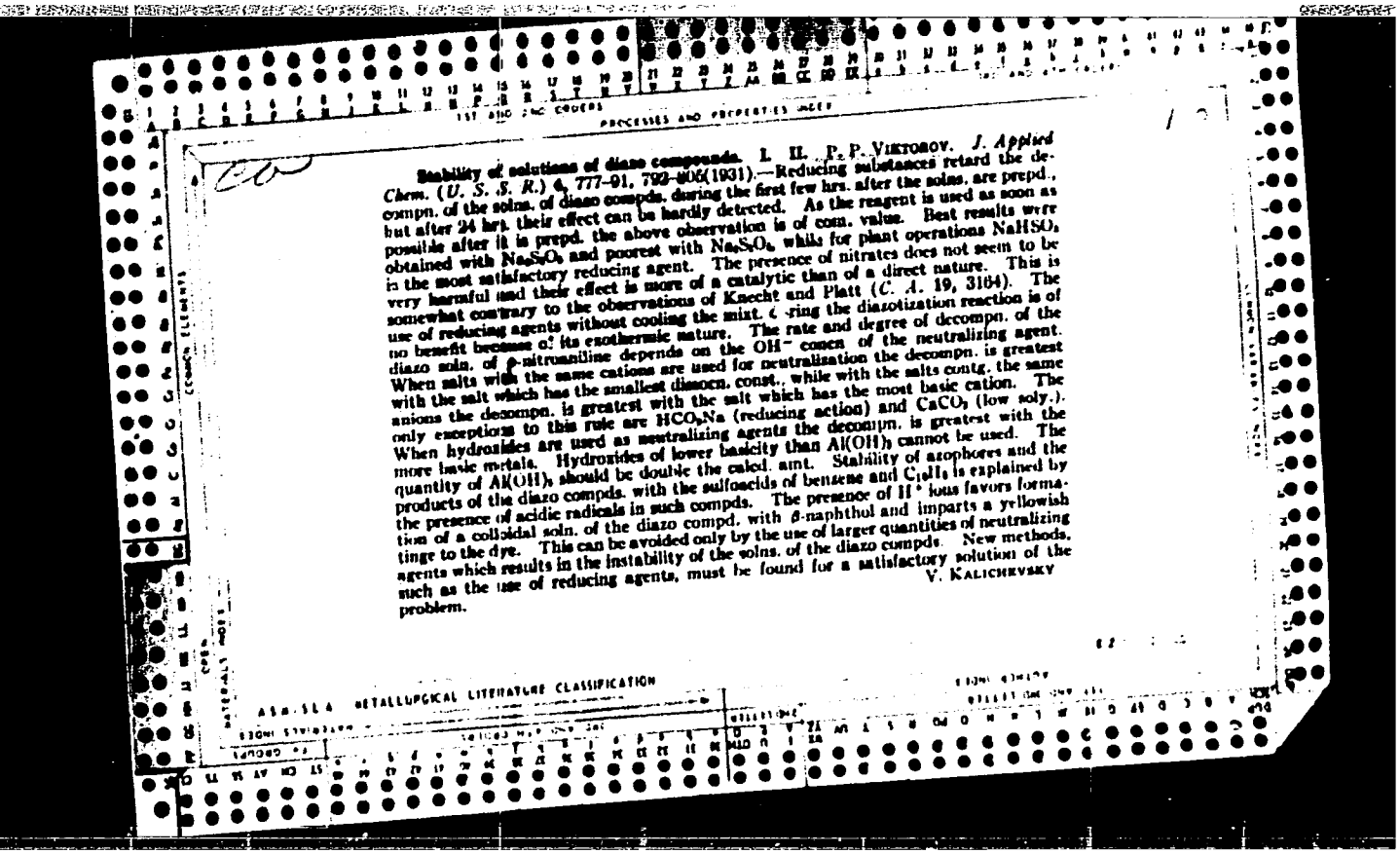
Effect of the valence of electrolytes in direct dyeing. P. P. Vetrogonov. *Izvestiya Tekstil. Prom. i Legkoi* 9, Nos. 6–7, 73–6(1950); *Chimie & industrie* 28, 107.—Tests were carried out with 7 different substantive dyes, both technical (of various shades) and pure, in the presence of the following pure electrolytes: $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$, K_2SO_4, $NiSO_4.7H_2O$, $MgSO_4.7H_2O$, $3CdSO_4.8H_2O$ and $Al_2(SO_4)_3.18H_2O$. Differences due to valence are the same with technical and with pure dyes. Detn. of the effect of the electrolyte is special to each dye; *e. g.*, addn. of $MgSO_4$, $NiSO_4$ or $CdSO_4$, equiv. to Na_2SO_4 does not spt. pure anil blue FF and does not therefore interfere with dyeing, while as little as 5% of these electrolytes is harmful to anil orange P. By proper proportioning of electrolytes having multivalent cations, they can be used to advantage; *e. g.*, 1% $Al_2(SO_4)_3.18H_2O$ facilitates dyeing with pure anil blue FF; similarly $CaCl_2$ and $MgCl_2$, which increase the hardness of water, when added in suitable quantities increase the adsorption of the dye by the fiber.

A. Papineau-Couture



Use of sodium silicate for the cottonisation and cleaning of fibers. [illegible] *Izvestiya Tekstil. Prom. i Torgovli* 9, Nos. 6-7, 80-1(1929). *Chimie & industrie* 25, 697-8(1931).—Addn of Na silicate in cotton-boiling liquors is considered to prevent the formation of rust stains in the presence of Fe-contg. water; recent tests have shown that it also has a favorable effect on the quality of the final white. Filipov's and Voriakov's formula, which gave good results on cotton and consisted of: NaOH 10-25 g., contact 5-15 g., 39° Bé. K_2SO_3 12.5-25 g., 39° Bé. Na silicate 2.5-5 g. per L., has been simplified and applied to the cottonization of kendyr fibers. The wetting action of contact (and other similar products) has little effect on the acceleration and improvement of the cleaning action and the same is true of K_2SO_3. V. adopted the 2 following formulas for cottonization, each requiring boiling for 1 hr. and washing with hot water: (1) NaOH 10 g., 38% Na silicate 10 g. per l.; (2) NaOH 30 g., 38% Na silicate 30 g., 30° Bé $NaHSO_3$ (to prevent formation of oxycellulose) 10 g. The process is particularly economical as the baths can be used over again since the 1st cooking does not destroy their detergent properties. It also gave good results with flax fibers. Fibers boiled by this process can be bleached with Ca hypochlorite contg. a little $NaHCO_3$ for 15 min. at 35°.

A. PAPINEAU-COUTURE

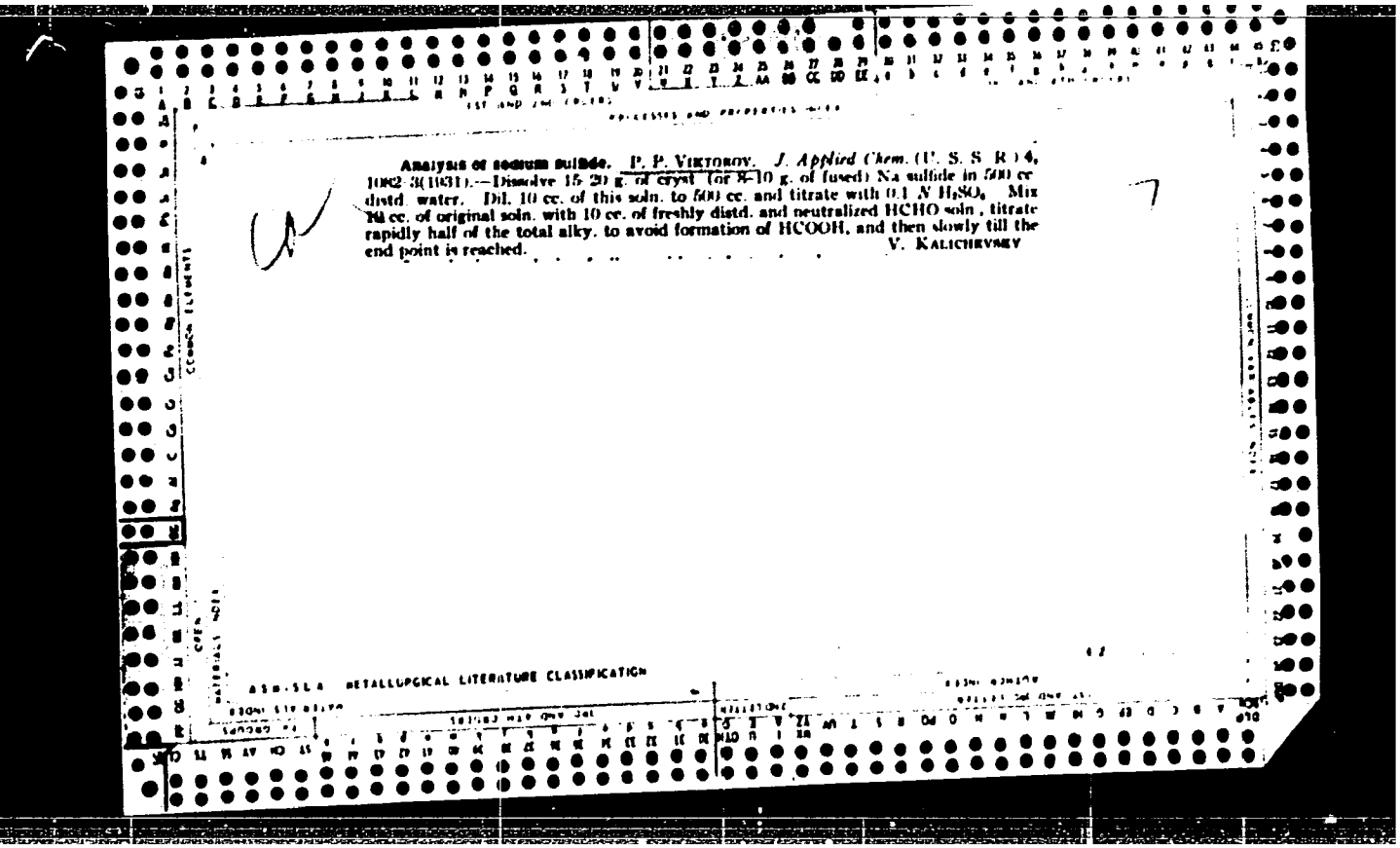


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Stability of solutions of diazo compounds. I. II. P. P. VIKTOROV. *J. Applied Chem.* (*U. S. S. R.*) 4, 777–91, 792–806(1931).—Reducing substances retard the decompn. of the solns. of diazo compds. during the first few hrs. after the solns. are prepd., but after 24 hrs. their effect can be hardly detected. As the reagent is used as soon as possible after it is prepd. the above observation is of com. value. Best results were obtained with $Na_2S_2O_5$ and poorest with $Na_2S_2O_4$ while for plant operations $NaHSO_3$ is the most satisfactory reducing agent. The presence of nitrates does not seem to be very harmful and their effect is more of a catalytic than of a direct nature. This is somewhat contrary to the observations of Knecht and Platt (*C. A.* 19, 3164). The use of reducing agents without cooling the mixt. during the diazotization reaction is of no benefit because of its exothermic nature. The rate and degree of decompn. of the diazo soln. of *p*-nitroaniline depends on the OH^- concn. of the neutralizing agent. When salts with the same cations are used for neutralization the decompn. is greatest with the salt which has the smallest dissocn. const., while with the salts contg. the same anions the decompn. is greatest with the salt which has the most basic cation. The only exceptions to this rule are HCO_2Na (reducing action) and $CaCO_3$ (low soly.). When hydroxides are used as neutralizing agents the decompn. is greatest with the more basic metals. Hydroxides of lower basicity than $Al(OH)_3$ cannot be used. The quantity of $Al(OH)_3$ should be double the calcd. amt. Stability of azophores and the products of the diazo compds. with the sulfoacids of benzene and $C_{10}H_8$ is explained by the presence of acidic radicals in such compds. The presence of H^+ ions favors formation of a colloidal soln. of the diazo compd. with β-naphthol and imparts a yellowish tinge to the dye. This can be avoided only by the use of larger quantities of neutralizing agents which results in the instability of the solns. of the diazo compds. New methods, such as the use of reducing agents, must be found for a satisfactory solution of the problem.

V. KALICHEVSKY

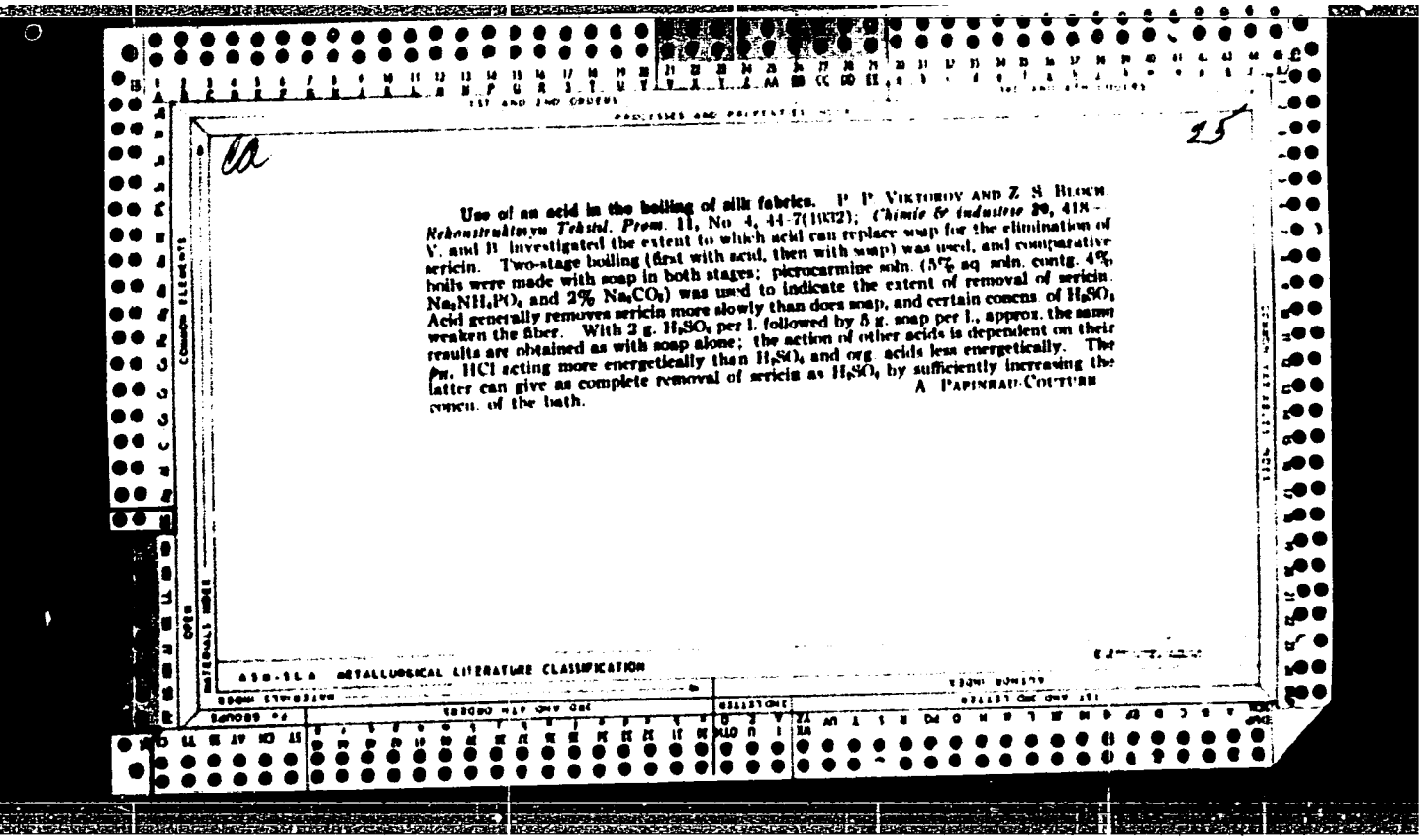
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Analysis of sodium sulfide. P. P. Viktorov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 1082-3(1931).—Dissolve 15-20 g. of cryst. (or 8-10 g. of fused) Na sulfide in 500 cc. distd. water. Dil. 10 cc. of this soln. to 500 cc. and titrate with 0.1 *N* H_2SO_4. Mix 50 cc. of original soln. with 10 cc. of freshly distd. and neutralized HCHO soln., titrate rapidly half of the total alky. to avoid formation of HCOOH, and then slowly till the end point is reached.

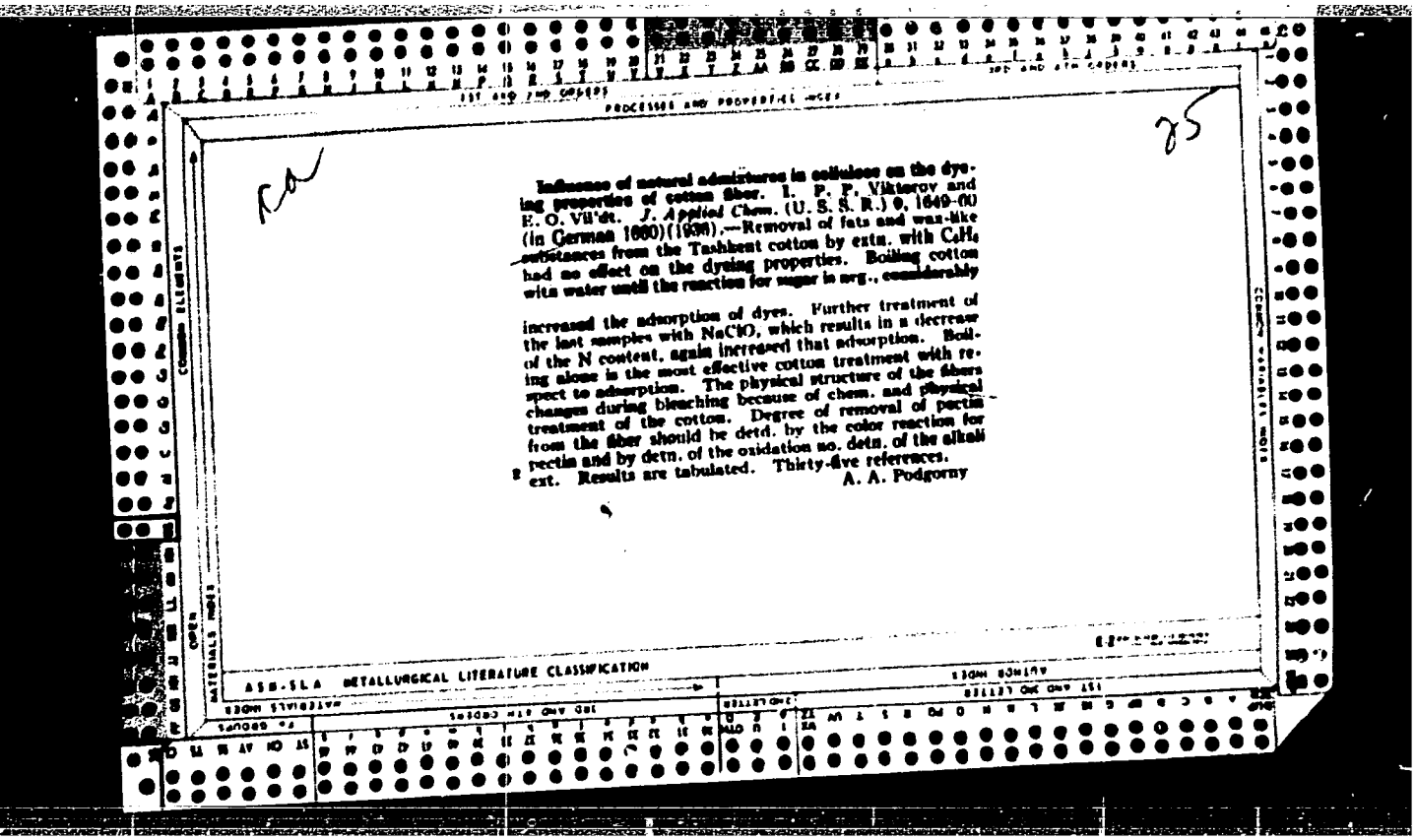
V. Kalichevsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



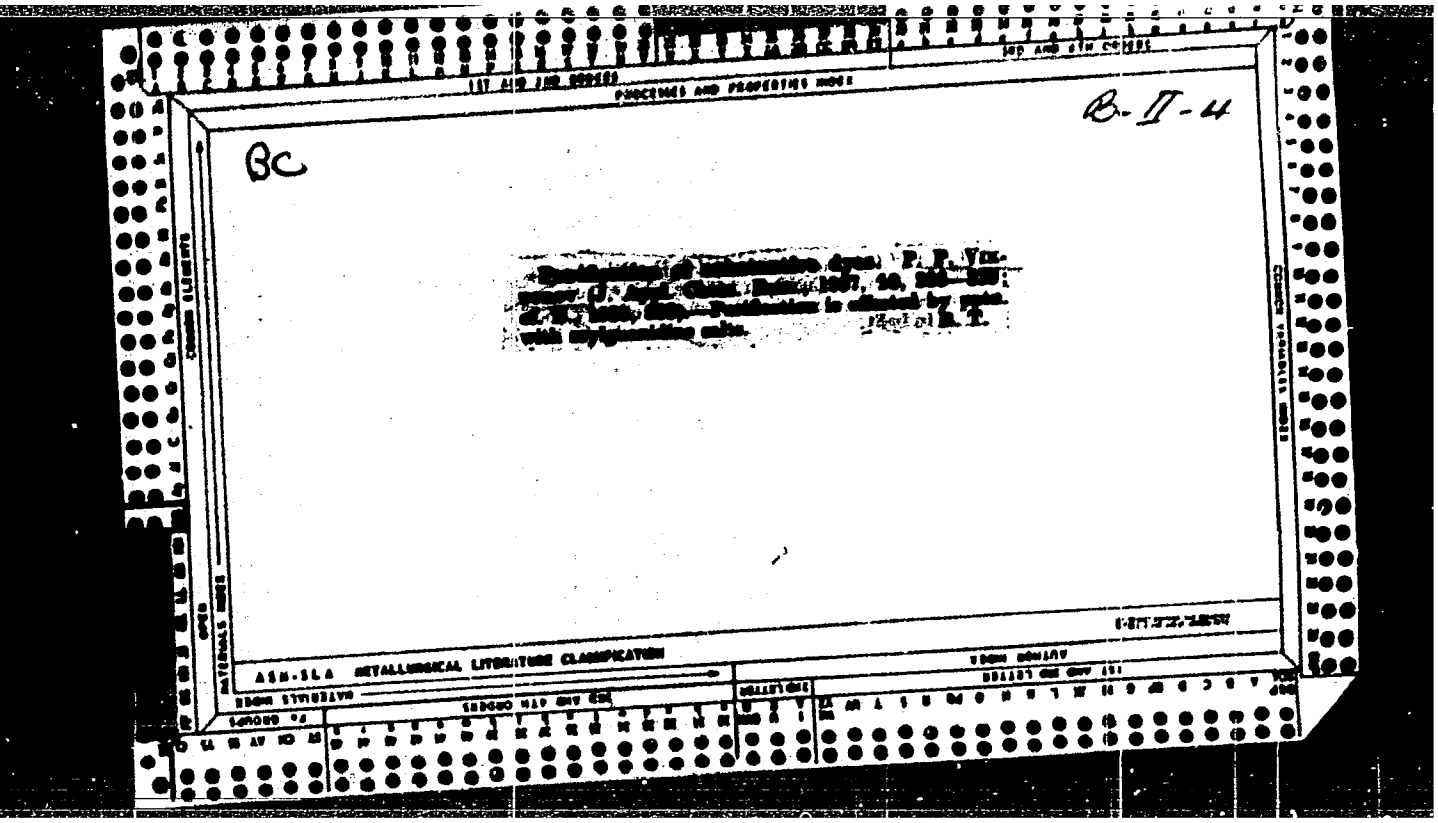
Use of an acid in the boiling of silk fabrics. P. P. Viktorov and Z. S. Bloch. *Rekonstruktsiya Tekstil. Prom.* 11, No. 4, 44-7(1952); *Chimie & industrie* 70, 418.—V. and B. investigated the extent to which acid can replace soap for the elimination of sericin. Two-stage boiling (first with acid, then with soap) was used, and comparative boils were made with soap in both stages; picrocarmine soln. (5% aq. soln. contg. 4% $Na_2NH_4PO_4$ and 2% Na_2CO_3) was used to indicate the extent of removal of sericin. Acid generally removes sericin more slowly than does soap, and certain concns. of H_2SO_4 weaken the fiber. With 2 g. H_2SO_4 per l. followed by 5 g. soap per l., approx. the same results are obtained as with soap alone; the action of other acids is dependent on their p_H. HCl acting more energetically than H_2SO_4 and org. acids less energetically. The latter can give as complete removal of sericin as H_2SO_4 by sufficiently increasing the concn. of the bath.

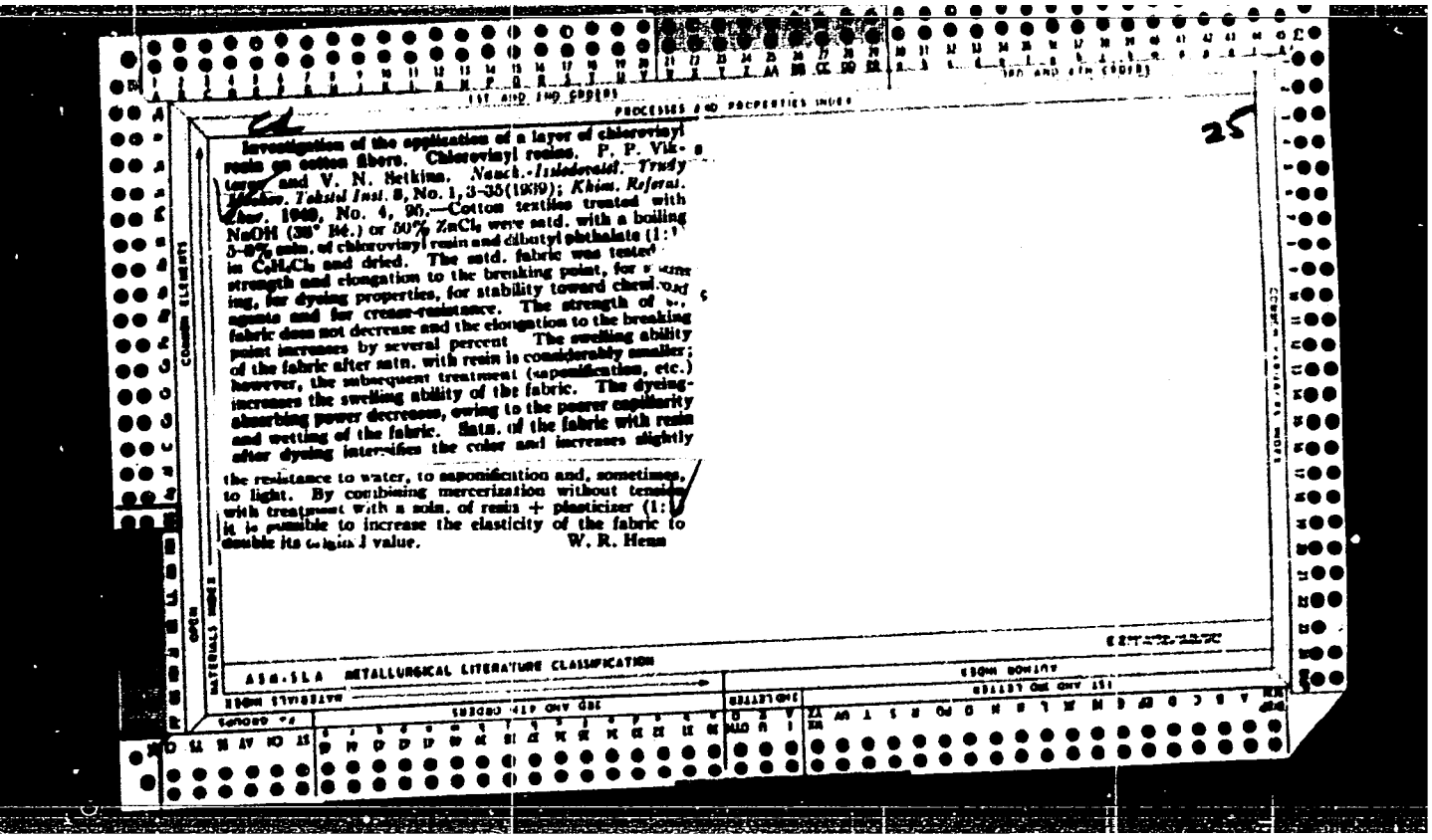
A. Papineau-Couture



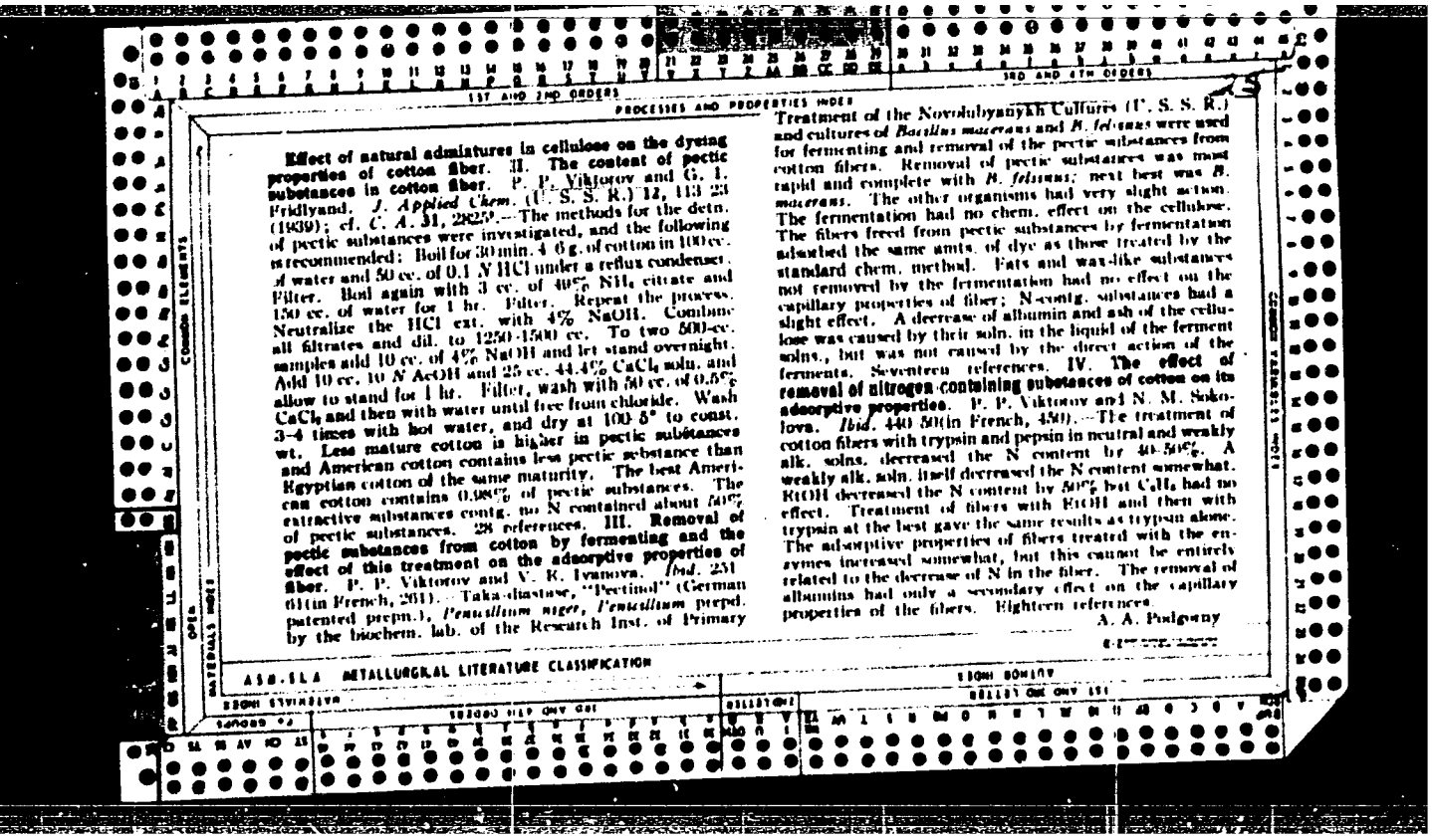
Influence of natural admixtures in cellulose on the dyeing properties of cotton fiber. I. P. P. Viktorov and E. O. Vil'dt. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1649-60 (In German 1660)(1936).—Removal of fats and wax-like substances from the Tashkent cotton by extn. with C_6H_6 had no effect on the dyeing properties. Boiling cotton with water until the reaction for sugar is neg., considerably increased the adsorption of dyes. Further treatment of the last samples with NaClO, which results in a decrease of the N content, again increased that adsorption. Boiling alone is the most effective cotton treatment with respect to adsorption. The physical structure of the fibers changes during bleaching because of chem. and physical treatment of the cotton. Degree of removal of pectin from the fiber should be detd. by the color reaction for pectin and by detn. of the oxidation no. detn. of the alkali ext. Results are tabulated. Thirty-five references.

A. A. Podgorny





Investigation of the application of a layer of chlorovinyl resin on cotton fibers. Chlorovinyl resins. P. P. Vlk- [illegible] targe and V. N. Nelkina. *Nauch.-Issledovatel. Trudy Tekstil. Inst.* 8, No. 1, 3-35(1959); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1960, No. 4, 96.—Cotton textiles treated with NaOH (38° Bé.) or 50% $ZnCl_2$ were satd. with a boiling 5-8% soln. of chlorovinyl resin and dibutyl phthalate (1:1 in C_6H_5Cl and dried. The satd. fabric was tested for strength and elongation to the breaking point, for shrinking, for dyeing properties, for stability toward chem. agents and for cream-resistance. The strength of the fabric does not decrease and the elongation to the breaking point increases by several percent. The swelling ability of the fabric after satn. with resin is considerably smaller; however, the subsequent treatment (saponification, etc.) increases the swelling ability of the fabric. The dyeing-absorbing power decreases, owing to the poorer capillarity and wetting of the fabric. Satn. of the fabric with resin after dyeing intensifies the color and increases slightly the resistance to water, to saponification and, sometimes, to light. By combining mercerization without tension with treatment with a soln. of resin + plasticizer (1:1) it is possible to increase the elasticity of the fabric to double its original value. W. R. Henn



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Effect of natural admixtures in cellulose on the dyeing properties of cotton fiber. II. The content of pectic substances in cotton fiber. P. P. Viktorov and G. I. Fridlyand. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 113-23 (1939); cf. *C. A.* 31, 2825.—The methods for the detn. of pectic substances were investigated, and the following is recommended: Boil for 30 min. 4 g. of cotton in 100 cc. of water and 50 cc. of 0.1 *N* HCl under a reflux condenser. Filter. Boil again with 3 cc. of 40% NH_4 citrate and 150 cc. of water for 1 hr. Filter. Repeat the process. Neutralize the HCl ext. with 4% NaOH. Combine all filtrates and dil. to 1250-1500 cc. To two 500-cc. samples add 10 cc. of 4% NaOH and let stand overnight. Add 10 cc. 10 *N* AcOH and 25 cc. 44.4% $CaCl_2$ soln. and allow to stand for 1 hr. Filter, wash with 50 cc. of 0.5% $CaCl_2$ and then with water until free from chloride. Wash 3-4 times with hot water, and dry at 100-5° to const. wt. Less mature cotton is higher in pectic substance than and American cotton contains less pectic substance than Egyptian cotton of the same maturity. The best American cotton contains 0.98% of pectic substances. The extractive substances contg. no N contained about 50% of pectic substances. 28 references. **III. Removal of pectic substances from cotton by fermenting and the effect of this treatment on the adsorptive properties of fiber.** P. P. Viktorov and V. K. Ivanova. *Ibid.* 251-61 (in French, 261).—Taka-diastase, "Pectinol" (German patented prepn.), *Penicillium niger*, *Penicillium* prepd. by the biochem. lab. of the Research Inst. of Primary Treatment of the Novodubyanykh Cultures (U. S. S. R.) and cultures of *Bacillus macerans* and *B. felsineus* were used for fermenting and removal of the pectic substances from cotton fibers. Removal of pectic substances was most rapid and complete with *B. felsineus*; next best was *B. macerans*. The other organisms had very slight action. The fermentation had no chem. effect on the cellulose. The fibers freed from pectic substances by fermentation adsorbed the same amts. of dye as those treated by the standard chem. method. Fats and wax-like substances not removed by the fermentation had no effect on the capillary properties of fiber; N-contg. substances had a slight effect. A decrease of albumin and ash of the cellulose was caused by their soln. in the liquid of the ferment solns., but was not caused by the direct action of the ferments. Seventeen references. **IV. The effect of removal of nitrogen-containing substances of cotton on its adsorptive properties.** P. P. Viktorov and N. M. Sokolova. *Ibid.* 440-50 (in French, 450).—The treatment of cotton fibers with trypsin and pepsin in neutral and weakly alk. solns. decreased the N content by 40-50%. A weakly alk. soln. itself decreased the N content somewhat. KOH decreased the N content by 50% but CaH_2 had no effect. Treatment of fibers with KOH and then with trypsin at the best gave the same results as trypsin alone. The adsorptive properties of fibers treated with the enzymes increased somewhat, but this cannot be entirely related to the decrease of N in the fiber. The removal of albumins had only a secondary effect on the capillary properties of the fibers. Eighteen references.

A. A. Podgorny

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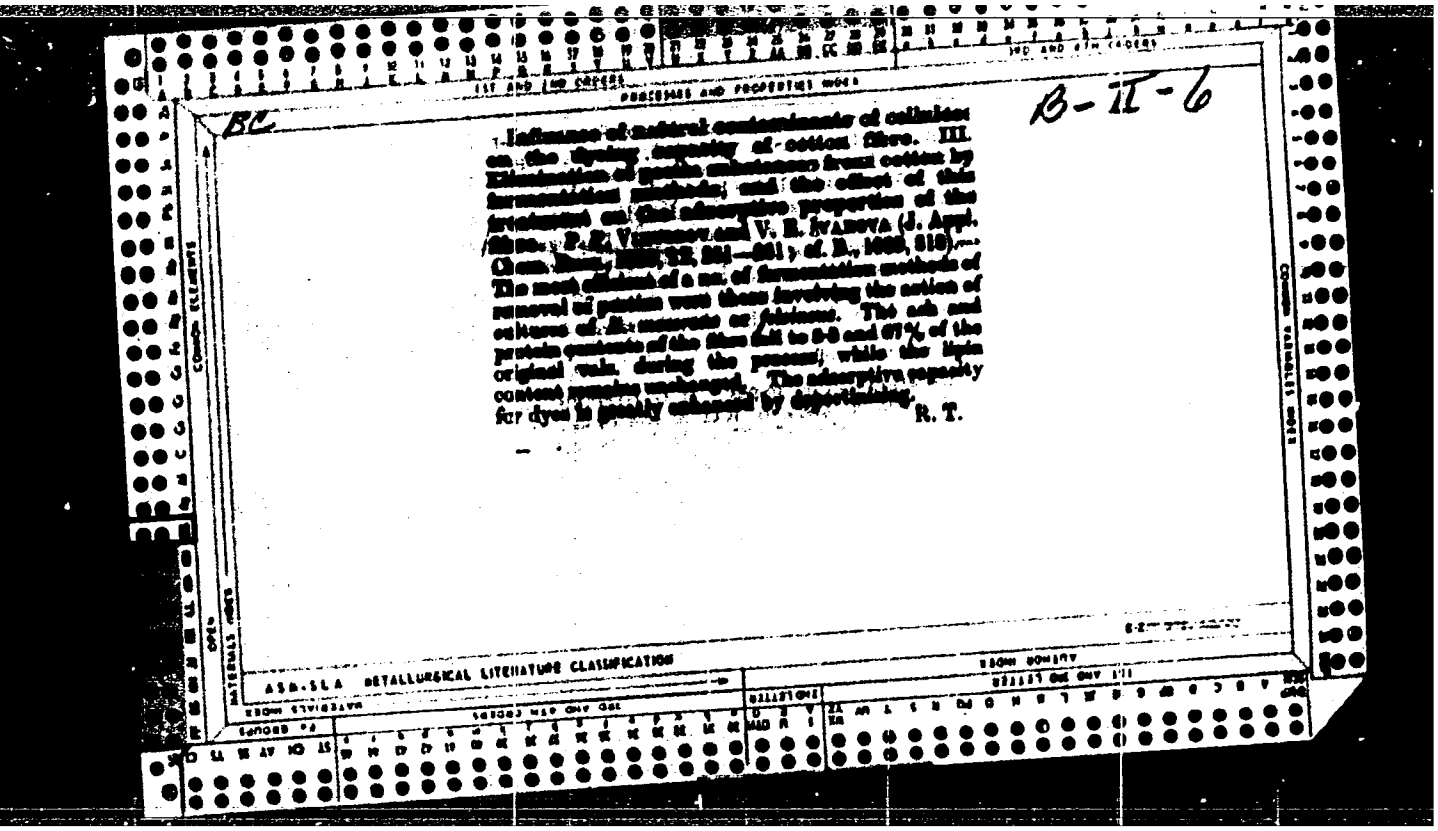

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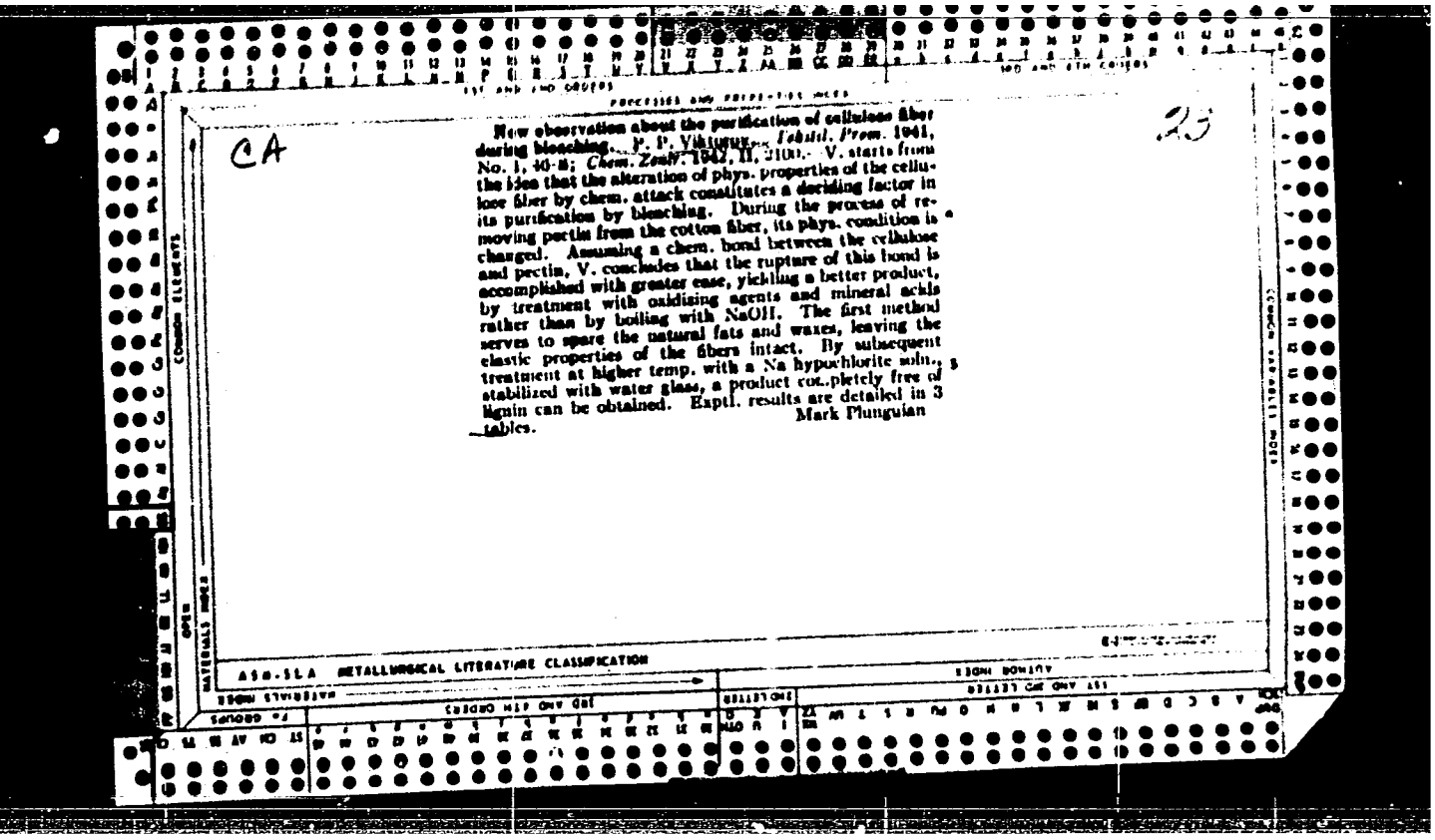
Influence of natural contaminants of cellulose on the dyeing capacity of cotton fibre. III. Elimination of protein substances from cotton by fermentation methods, and the effect of this treatment on the adsorptive properties of the fibre. P. K. Vinogradov and V. B. Ivanova (J. Appl. Chem. [U.S.S.R.], 1937, 10, 881—891; cf. B., 1938, 819).—The most efficient of a no. of fermentation methods of removal of proteins were those involving the action of cultures of *B. mesentericus* or *fluorescens*. The ash and protein contents of the fibre fell to 0·3 and 67% of the original vals. during the process, while the lignin content remained unchanged. The adsorptive capacity for dyes is greatly enhanced by depectinising.

R. T.



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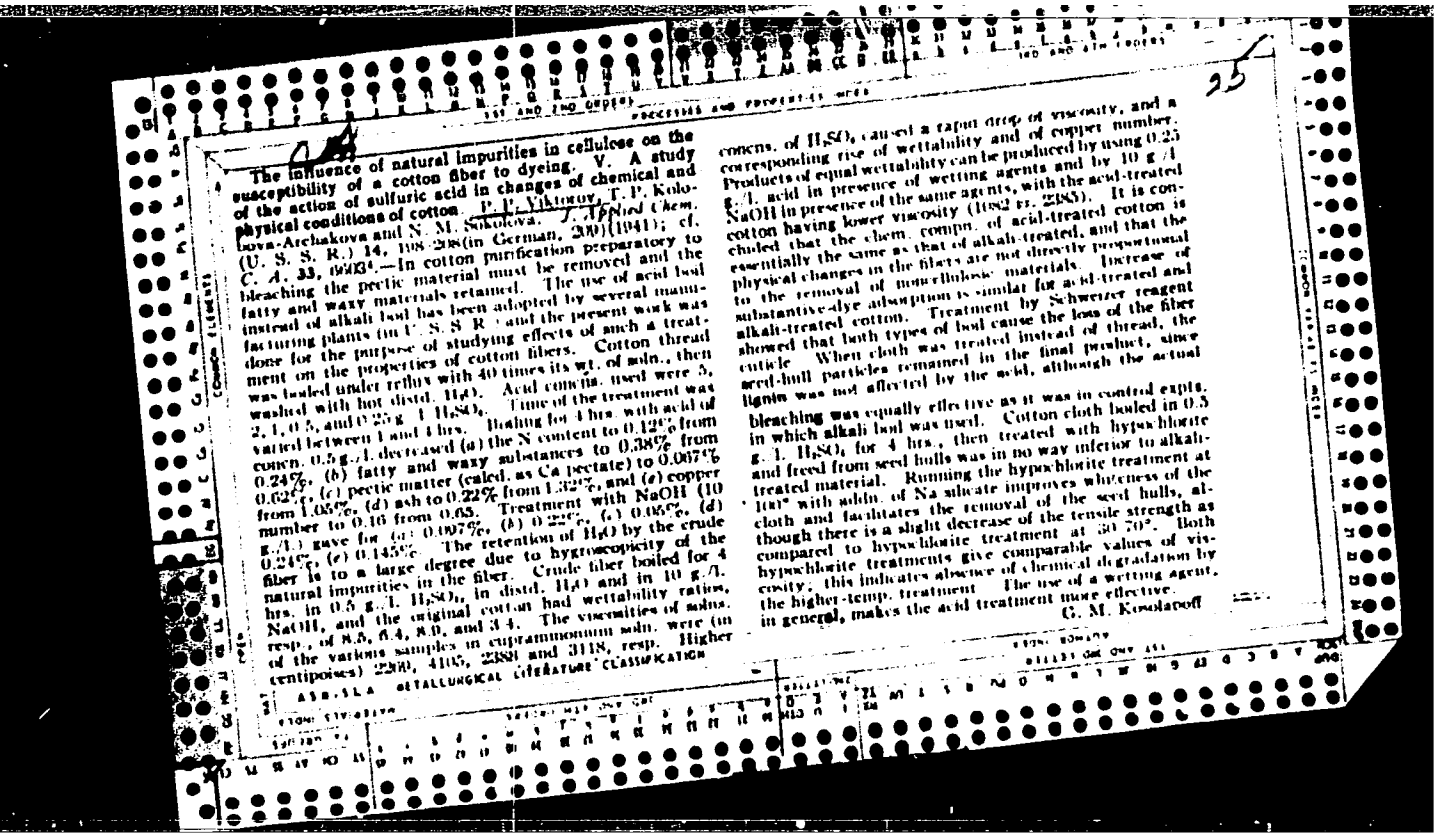
23

New observation about the purification of cellulose fiber during bleaching. P. P. Viktorov. *Tekstil. Prom.* 1941, No. 1, 40-8; *Chem. Zentr.* 1942, II, 2108. V. starts from the idea that the alteration of phys. properties of the cellulose fiber by chem. attack constitutes a deciding factor in its purification by bleaching. During the process of removing pectin from the cotton fiber, its phys. condition is changed. Assuming a chem. bond between the cellulose and pectin, V. concludes that the rupture of this bond is accomplished with greater ease, yielding a better product, by treatment with oxidising agents and mineral acids rather than by boiling with NaOH. The first method serves to spare the natural fats and waxes, leaving the elastic properties of the fibers intact. By subsequent treatment at higher temp. with a Na hypochlorite soln., stabilized with water glass, a product completely free of lignin can be obtained. Expt. results are detailed in 3 tables.

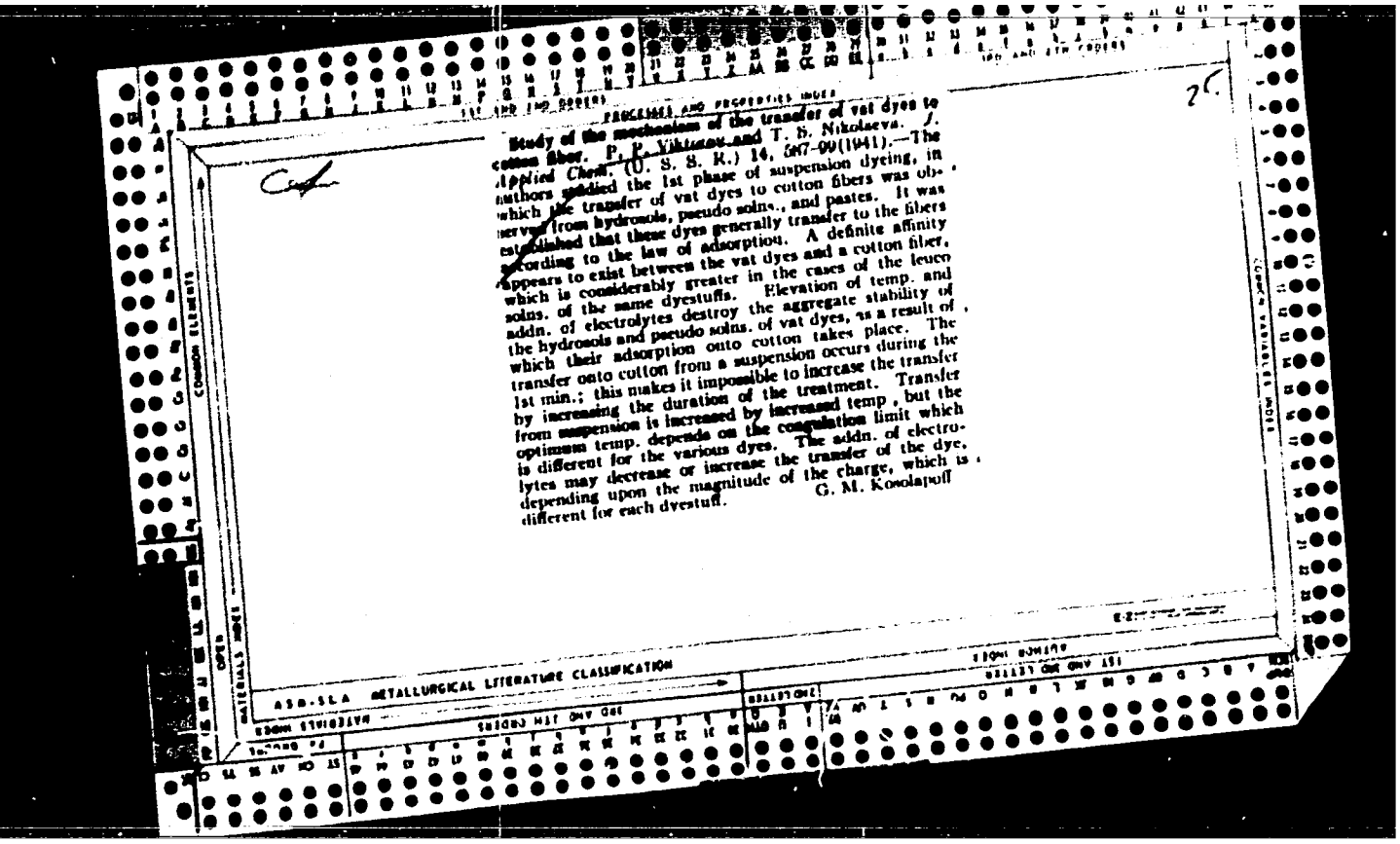
Mark Plunguian

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



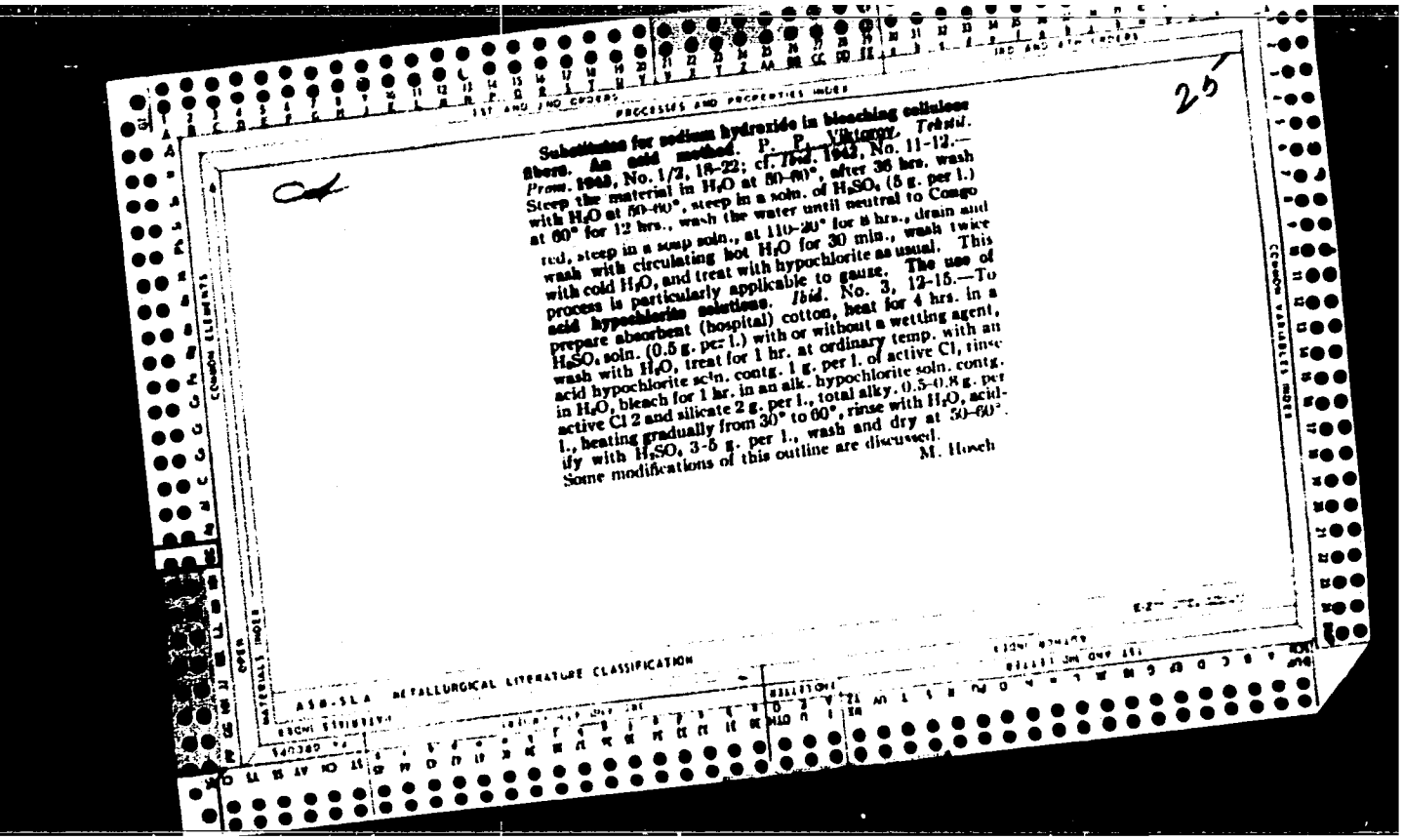
The influence of natural impurities in cellulose on the susceptibility of a cotton fiber to dyeing. V. A study of the action of sulfuric acid in changes of chemical and physical conditions of cotton. P. P. Vikhorov, T. P. Kolobova-Archakova and N. M. Sokolova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 108-28(in German, 30)(1941); cf. *C. A.* 33, 6903.—In cotton purification preparatory to bleaching the pectic material must be removed and the fatty and waxy materials retained. The use of acid boil instead of alkali boil has been adopted by several manufacturing plants in U. S. S. R. and the present work was done for the purpose of studying effects of such a treatment on the properties of cotton fibers. Cotton thread was boiled under reflux with 40 times its wt. of soln., then washed with hot distd. H_2O. Acid concns. used were 5, 2, 1, 0.5, and 0.25 g./l. H_2SO_4. Time of the treatment was varied between 1 and 4 hrs. Boiling for 4 hrs. with acid of concn. 0.5 g./l. decreased (*a*) the N content to 0.12% from 0.24%, (*b*) fatty and waxy substances to 0.38% from 0.62%, (*c*) pectic matter (calcd. as Ca pectate) to 0.037% from 1.05%, (*d*) ash to 0.22% from 1.32%, and (*e*) copper number to 0.16 from 0.65. Treatment with NaOH (10 g./l.) gave for (*a*) 0.097%, (*b*) 0.22%, (*c*) 0.06%, (*d*) 0.24%, (*e*) 0.145%. The retention of H_2O by the crude fiber is to a large degree due to hygroscopicity of the natural impurities in the fiber. Crude fiber boiled for 4 hrs. in 0.5 g./l. H_2SO_4, in distd. H_2O and in 10 g./l. NaOH, and the original cotton had wettability ratios, resp., of 8.5, 6.4, 8.0, and 3.4. The viscosities of soln. of the various samples in cuprammonium soln. were (in centipoises) 2380, 4105, 2380 and 3118, resp. Higher concns. of H_2SO_4 caused a rapid drop of viscosity, and a corresponding rise of wettability and of copper number. Products of equal wettability can be produced by using 0.25 g./l. acid in presence of wetting agents and by 10 g./l. NaOH in presence of the same agents, with the acid-treated cotton having lower viscosity (1082 vs. 2385). It is concluded that the chem. comps. of acid-treated, and that the essentially the same as that of alkali-treated, and that the physical changes in the fibers are not directly proportional to the removal of noncellulosic materials. Increase of substantive-dye absorption is similar for acid-treated and alkali-treated cotton. Treatment by Schweizer reagent showed that both types of boil cause the loss of the fiber cuticle. When cloth was treated instead of thread, the seed-hull particles remained in the final product, since lignin was not affected by the acid, although the actual bleaching was equally effective as it was in control expts. in which alkali boil was used. Cotton cloth boiled in 0.5 g./l. H_2SO_4 for 4 hrs., then treated with hypochlorite and freed from seed hulls was in no way inferior to alkali-treated material. Running the hypochlorite treatment at 100° with soln. of Na silicate improves whiteness of the cloth and facilitates the removal of the seed hulls, although there is a slight decrease of the tensile strength as compared to hypochlorite treatment at 50-70°. Both hypochlorite treatments give comparable values of viscosity; this indicates absence of chemical degradation by the higher-temp. treatment. The use of a wetting agent, in general, makes the acid treatment more effective.

G. M. Kosolapoff



Study of the mechanism of the transfer of vat dyes to cotton fiber. P. P. Viktorov and T. S. Nikolaeva. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 587-99(1941).—The authors studied the 1st phase of suspension dyeing, in which the transfer of vat dyes to cotton fibers was observed from hydrosols, pseudo solns., and pastes. It was established that these dyes generally transfer to the fibers according to the law of adsorption. A definite affinity appears to exist between the vat dyes and a cotton fiber, which is considerably greater in the cases of the leuco solns. of the same dyestuffs. Elevation of temp. and addn. of electrolytes destroy the aggregate stability of the hydrosols and pseudo solns. of vat dyes, as a result of which their adsorption onto cotton takes place. The transfer onto cotton from a suspension occurs during the 1st min.; this makes it impossible to increase the transfer by increasing the duration of the treatment. Transfer from suspension is increased by increased temp., but the optimum temp. depends on the coagulation limit which is different for the various dyes. The addn. of electrolytes may decrease or increase the transfer of the dye, depending upon the magnitude of the charge, which is different for each dyestuff.

G. M. Kosolapoff



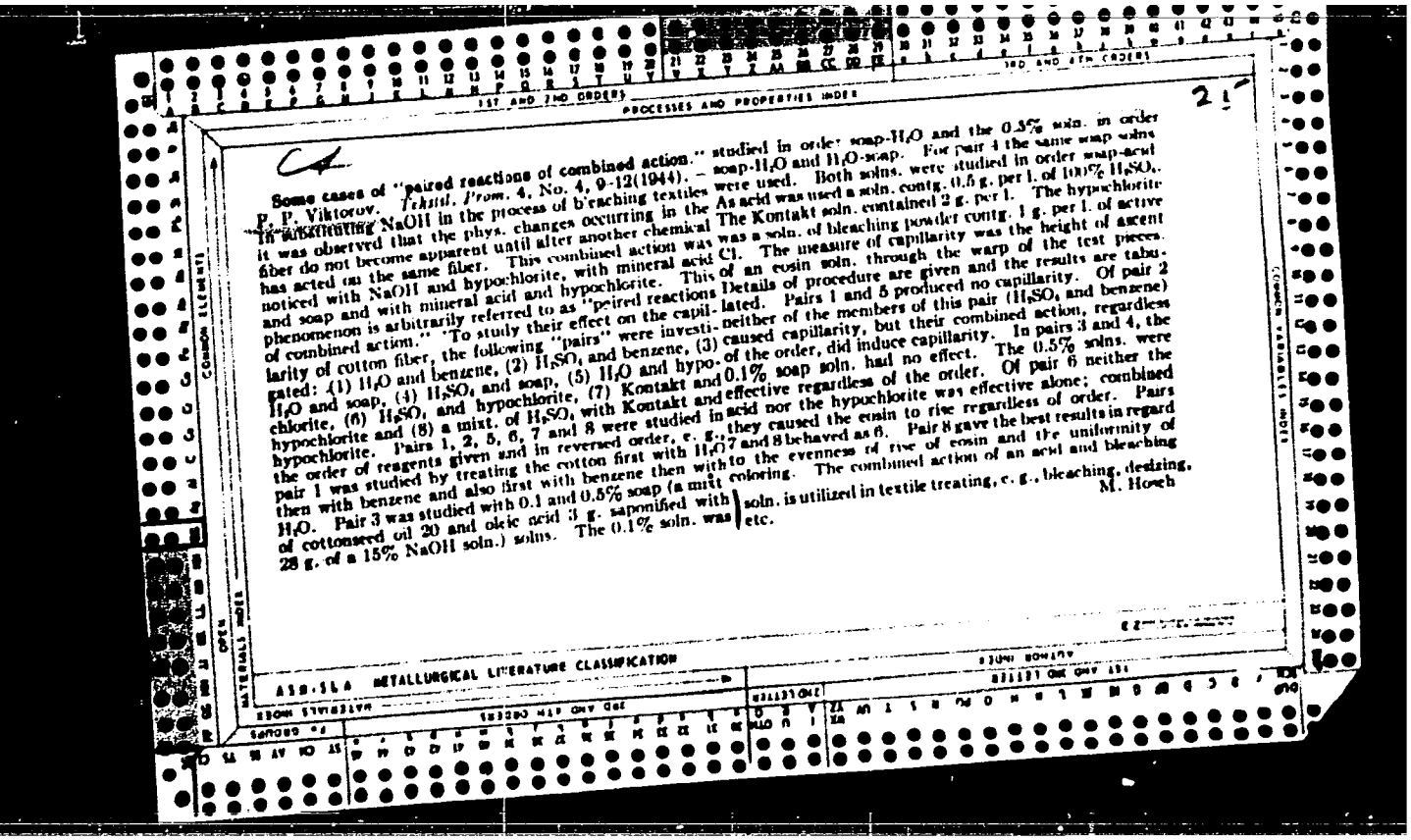
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

Substitutes for sodium hydroxide in bleaching cellulose fibers. An acid method. P. P. Viktorov. *Tekstil. Prom.* 1943, No. 1/2, 18–22; cf. *Ibid.*, 1942, No. 11-12.—Steep the material in H_2O at 50–60°, after 36 hrs. wash with H_2O at 50–60°, steep in a soln. of H_2SO_4 (5 g. per l.) at 60° for 12 hrs., wash the water until neutral to Congo red, steep in a soap soln., at 110–20° for 3 hrs., drain and wash with circulating hot H_2O for 30 min., wash twice with cold H_2O, and treat with hypochlorite as usual. This process is particularly applicable to gauze. **The use of acid hypochlorite solutions.** *Ibid.* No. 3, 12-15.—To prepare absorbent (hospital) cotton, heat for 4 hrs. in a H_2SO_4 soln. (0.5 g. per l.) with or without a wetting agent, wash with H_2O, treat for 1 hr. at ordinary temp. with an acid hypochlorite soln. contg. 1 g. per l. of active Cl, rinse in H_2O, bleach for 1 hr. in an alk. hypochlorite soln. contg. active Cl 2 and silicate 2 g. per l., total alky. 0.5–0.8 g. per l., heating gradually from 30° to 60°, rinse with H_2O, acidify with H_2SO_4 3–5 g. per l., wash and dry at 50–60°. Some modifications of this outline are discussed.

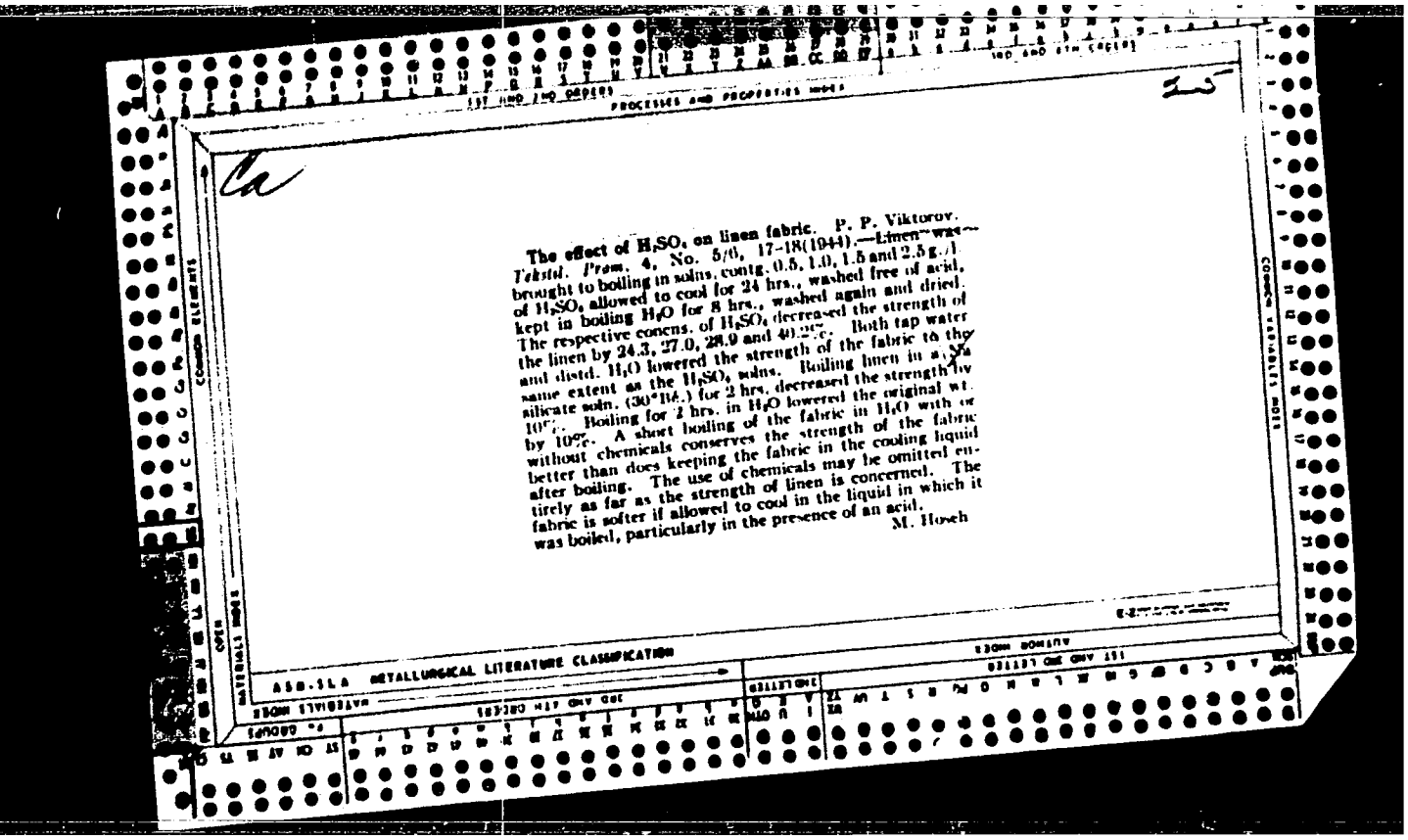
M. Hoch

A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



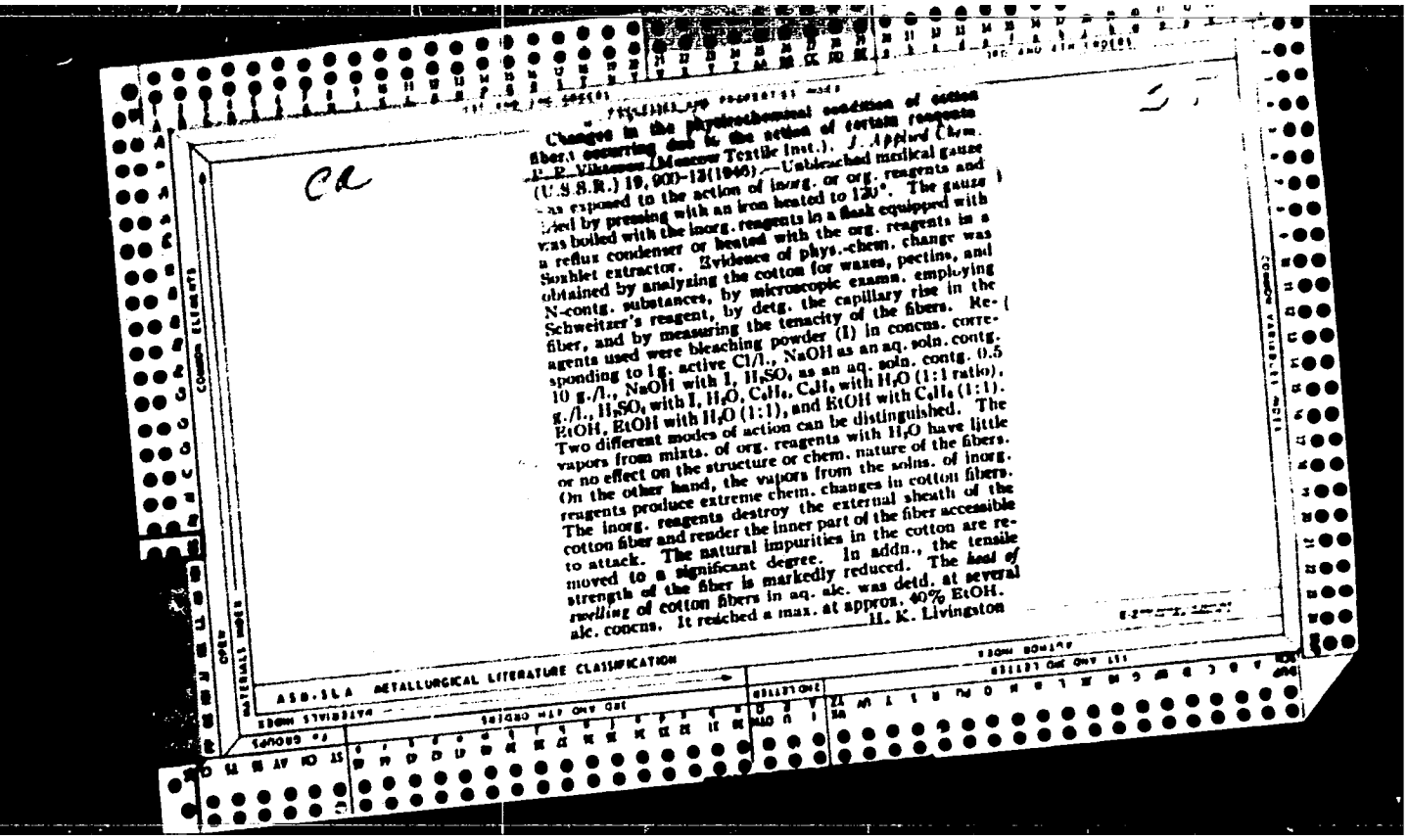
Some cases of "paired reactions of combined action." P. P. Viktorov. *Tekstil. Prom.* 4, No. 4, 9-12(1944). — In substituting NaOH in the process of bleaching textiles it was observed that the phys. changes occurring in the fiber do not become apparent until after another chemical has acted on the same fiber. This combined action was noticed with NaOH and hypochlorite, with mineral acid and hypochlorite. This and soap and with mineral acid and soap and with mineral acid phenomenon is arbitrarily referred to as "paired reactions of combined action." To study their effect on the capillarity of cotton fiber, the following "pairs" were investigated: (1) H_2O and benzene, (2) H_2SO_4 and benzene, (3) H_2O and soap, (4) H_2SO_4 and soap, (5) H_2O and hypochlorite, (6) H_2SO_4 and hypochlorite, (7) Kontakt and hypochlorite and (8) a mixt. of H_2SO_4 with Kontakt and hypochlorite. Pairs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were studied in reversed order, e. g., the order of reagents given and in reversed order, e. g., pair 1 was studied by treating the cotton first with H_2O then with benzene and also first with benzene then with H_2O. Pair 3 was studied with 0.1 and 0.5% soap (a mixt of cottonseed oil 20 and oleic acid 3 g. saponified with 28 g. of a 15% NaOH soln.) solns. The 0.1% soln. was soln. soap-H_2O and the 0.5% soln. in order soap-H_2O and H_2O-soap. For pair 4 the same soap solns were used. Both solns. were studied in order soap-acid As acid was used a soln. contg. 0.5 g. per l. of 100% H_2SO_4. The Kontakt soln. contained 2 g. per l. The hypochlorite was a soln. of bleaching powder contg. 1 g. per l. of active Cl. The measure of capillarity was the height of ascent of an eosin soln. through the warp of the test pieces. Details of procedure are given and the results are tabulated. Pairs 1 and 5 produced no capillarity. Of pair 2 neither of the members of this pair (H_2SO_4 and benzene) caused capillarity, but their combined action, regardless of the order, did induce capillarity. In pairs 3 and 4, the 0.1% soap soln. had no effect. The 0.5% solns. were effective regardless of the order. Of pair 6 neither the acid nor the hypochlorite was effective alone; combined they caused the eosin to rise regardless of order. Pairs 7 and 8 behaved as 6. Pair 8 gave the best results in regard to the evenness of rise of eosin and the uniformity of soln. is utilized in textile treating, e. g., bleaching, desizing, etc.

M. Hoseh



The effect of H_2SO_4 on linen fabric. P. P. Viktorov. *Tekstil. Prom.* 4, No. 5/6, 17–18(1944).—Linen was brought to boiling in solns. contg. 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.5 g./l. of H_2SO_4, allowed to cool for 24 hrs., washed free of acid, kept in boiling H_2O for 8 hrs., washed again and dried. The respective concns. of H_2SO_4 decreased the strength of the linen by 24.3, 27.0, 28.9 and 40.2%. Both tap water and distd. H_2O lowered the strength of the fabric to the same extent as the H_2SO_4 solns. Boiling linen in a Na_2 silicate soln. (30° Bé.) for 2 hrs. decreased the strength by 10%. Boiling for 2 hrs. in H_2O lowered the original wt. by 10%. A short boiling of the fabric in H_2O with or without chemicals conserves the strength of the fabric better than does keeping the fabric in the cooling liquid after boiling. The use of chemicals may be omitted entirely as far as the strength of linen is concerned. The fabric is softer if allowed to cool in the liquid in which it was boiled, particularly in the presence of an acid.

M. Hosch



Changes in the physicochemical condition of cotton fiber occurring due to the action of certain reagents (U.S.S.R.) 19, 900-13(1946).—Unbleached medical gauze was exposed to the action of inorg. or org. reagents and dried by pressing with an iron heated to 130°. The gauze was boiled with the inorg. reagents in a flask equipped with a reflux condenser or heated with the org. reagents in a Soxhlet extractor. Evidence of phys.-chem. change was obtained by analyzing the cotton for waxes, pectins, and N-contg. substances, by microscopic exams. employing Schweitzer's reagent, by detg. the capillary rise in the fiber, and by measuring the tenacity of the fibers. Reagents used were bleaching powder (I) in concns. corresponding to 1 g. active Cl/l., NaOH as an aq. soln. contg. 0.5 to 10 g./l., NaOH with I, H_2SO_4 as an aq. soln. contg. 0.5 g./l., H_2SO_4 with I, H_2O, C_6H_6, C_6H_5 with H_2O (1:1 ratio), EtOH, EtOH with H_2O (1:1), and EtOH with C_6H_6 (1:1). Two different modes of action can be distinguished. The vapors from mixts. of org. reagents with H_2O have little or no effect on the structure or chem. nature of the fibers. On the other hand, the vapors from the solns. of inorg. reagents produce extreme chem. changes in cotton fibers. The inorg. reagents destroy the external sheath of the cotton fiber and render the inner part of the fiber accessible to attack. The natural impurities in the cotton are removed to a significant degree. In addn., the tensile strength of the fiber is markedly reduced. The *heat of swelling* of cotton fibers in aq. alc. was detd. at several alc. concns. It reached a max. at approx. 40% EtOH.

H. K. Livingston

VIKTOROV, P. P.

Sep 1946

USSR/Fibers - Physical Properties
Cotton

"New Data Concerning Changes in the Physico-chemical Condition of Cotton Fibers Under the Action of Some Reagents," P. P. Viktorov, 13 pp

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XIX, No 9

Treatment of cotton fibers with mineral and organic reagents, and study of the changes resulting.

13T28

VIKTOROV, P. P.

Viktorov, P. P. "New data on the uses of the physico-chemical composition of cotton fibers under the effect of certain reactions," in symposium: Issledovaniya v oblasti tsellyulozy i yeye sputnikov, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 98-122 - Bibliog: p. 121-22

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

VI[illegible]V, P. P.

Viktorov, P. P. and Ivanova, V. I. - "On measuring wettability", (Of fiber materials), Nauch.-issled. trudy (Mosk. tekstil. in-t), Vol. XI, 1942, p. 113-27.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 8, 1949).

B9

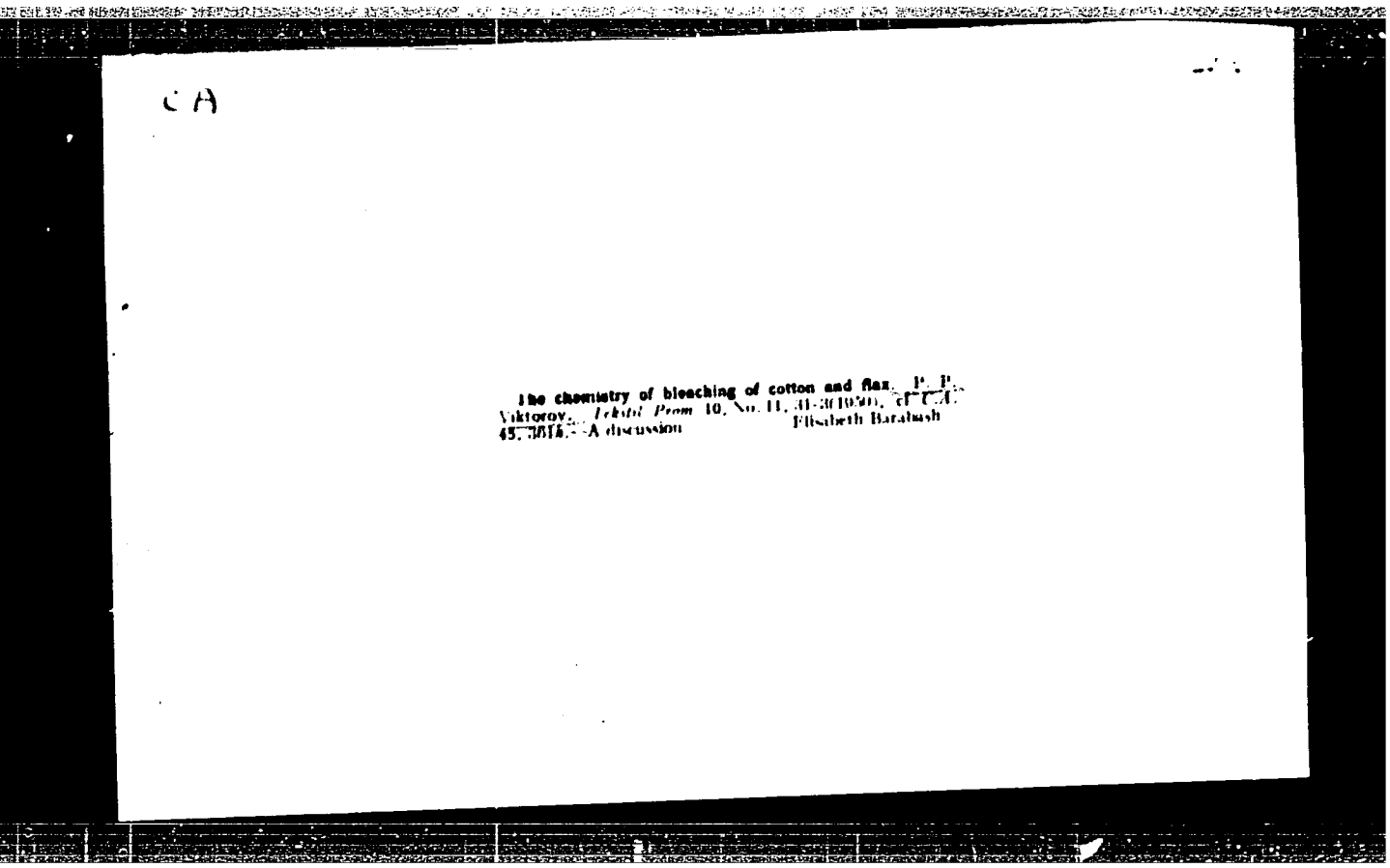
B4-6

Problems in the chemistry of cotton and flax bleaching. I.—III. P. P. Vikturov (*Tekst. prom.*, 1950, No. 8, 24—26; No. 9, 31—35, No. 11, 31—33).—I. Various explanations are discussed for the fact that biologically-retted flax (I) is less easy to bleach than mechanically-prepared green flax (II). It is concluded that the lower structure of II offers less resistance to the bleach, and oxidation is assisted by easily oxidised unsaturated natural pigments in II; these may be absent in I, having been converted into rubber-like substances of unknown composition; these lower the wettability of I and thus hinder penetration of the bleaching agent.

II. The chemistry of a prehiering hypochlorite bleaching process is discussed. The original process, in which grey cotton fabrics were directly treated with hypochlorite before hiering, was abandoned because of the suffocating odour. In a modified process this was avoided by pretreating the fabric with mineral acids but this resulted in a much higher consumption of active Cl than in the normal hypochlorite bleach after hiering. The odour in the original process is attributed to the formation of chloramine derivatives formed from nitrogenous matter which is removed by acid pretreatment. The greater consumption of active Cl in the modified process is attributed to non-nitrogenous substances, *e.g.*, sugars and chlorogenic acid, which are removed in hiering.

III. The causes of the dark coloration of hier liquor in cotton and linen bleaching, and the effects of this on the whiteness of the finished goods, are discussed. The colour had been attributed to pectic substances and N compounds, but experiments show that it is due mainly to carbohydrates and natural pigments in the fibre. The use of lime for hiering produces a higher degree of whiteness than NaOH; the latter has a more drastic action on the colour-producing substances, so producing a darker hier liquor which acids the fabric. Although the use of lime instead of NaOH may be impracticable for cotton bleaching, it could be applied for first-stage bleaching of linen.

E. B. Uvanov.



CA

The chemistry of bleaching of cotton and flax. I. P.
Viktorov. *Tekstil. Prom.* 10, No. 11, 41-3(1950). C. C. A.
45, 7018a.—A discussion Elisabeth Barabash

VIKTOROV, P.P.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the field of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-43, 28 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Sadov, F.I. Viktorov, P.P. Korchagin, M.V. Matetskiy, A.I.	"Chemical Technology of Fibrous Materials"	Moscow Textile Institute

SO: W-30644, 7 July 1954

VIKTOROV, P.P.

VIKTOROV, P. P.

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TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Call No.: TS1449.S2

PHASE I
BOOK

Authors: SADOV, F. I., VIKTOROV, P. P., KORCHAGIN, M. V., and MATETSKIY, A. I.

Full Title: CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY OF FIBROUS MATERIALS (2nd edition)

Transliterated Title: Khimicheskaya tekhnologiya voloknistykh materialov

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Scientific Technical Publishing House of Light Industry (GIZLEGPROM)

No. pp.: 784

No. of copies: 4,000

Date: 1952

Editorial Staff

Editor: Sadov, F. I., Professor

Editor-in-Chief: None

Tech. Ed.: None

Appraisers: Griboyedov, D. N., Professor; Klyucharev, S. V., Kandidate of Technical Sciences and Kop'yev, A. A., Kandidate of Technical Sciences

Others: Names and contributions of Russian scientists are mentioned

Text Data

Coverage: This is the second edition of a textbook on chemical tech-

Khimicheskaya tekhnologiya voloknistykh materialov

nology of fibrous materials by Prof. P. P. Viktorov, Dotsent M. V. Korchagin, and A. I. Mateshkiy, greatly expanded and brought up to date. The book consists of five parts. Part I covers natural and man-made fibers. Part II is devoted to preparative processes for the dyeing and printing of fabrics made of natural and man-made fibers. Part III deals with the dyeing of fibrous materials with various dyes. Part IV describes the printing and Part V the finishing of fabrics. Only Russian references are mentioned.

The book seems to be a well-balanced treatment of the theory and practice of the chemical technology of fibrous materials. It might be of practical use because it gives various compositions of baths for dyeing and mentions contributions of Soviet scientists to the improvement of various aspects of dyeing and printing.

Purpose: Approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR as a textbook for institutions of higher education of the textile industry.

Facilities: Names of Soviet scientists are mentioned.

No. of Russian and Slavic References: 152

Available: Library of Congress.

VIKTOROV, P.P.

Journal of Applied Chemistry
March 1954
Fibres

Math

Effect of preparatory treatment on chemical composition of flax. P. Viktorov (*Tekstil. Prom.*, 1952, **12**, Oct., 36—38; *Textil-u-FaserstoffTech.*, 1953, **3**, No. 6, 267—269; *J. Text. Inst., Manchr.*, 1953, **44**, A 789).—A comparison is made of the composition of mechanically separated and retted flax fibre. Tentative explanations are given of the grey colour of dew-retted flax and of the tendering of the green fibre during bleaching. R. H. CLARKE.

Factors affecting the wettability of cotton fibers. N. M. Sokolova, P. P. Viktorov, and F. I. Sadov, *Nauch.-Issledovatel. Trudy Moskov. Tekstil. Inst.* 13, 46-60(1954); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 2809.—The removal of wax-like and pectinous substances from the fibers and crushing the primary wall of the fiber did not materially affect the thermal stability of wetting the fiber. This primarily depended on increasing on the accessible surfaces of the fibers the no. of free OH groups in which the strength of the H bond in subsequent drying is low. Another influential factor was making denser the structure of the fiber, which led to reducing the mobility of macromols. This last resulted in a great increase of the stability of the system and particularly in a great thermal stability of the wetting. This was confirmed by infrared absorption spectra for cellulose before and after alkali treatment of cotton fibers.

M. Hoseh

Matls B

VIKTOROV, P.P., professor.

Raising the role of chemical laboratories. Tekst.prom. 14 no.9: 40-41 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Chemical laboratories) (Textile finishing)

Viktorov, P.P.

USSR

Acrylic resins in dyeing and printing of fabrics. P. P. Viktorov (Textile Inst., Moscow). *Tekstil. Prom.* 1[illegible] 11, 7–8(1951).—By adding basic dye soln. to an aq. suspension of acrylic resins (latex), the latter coagulates to yield colored press powders which are successfully used for dyeing cotton, either by printing from a soln. (org. solvent) or by pigment printing. Elisabeth Barabash

VIKTOROV, P.P.

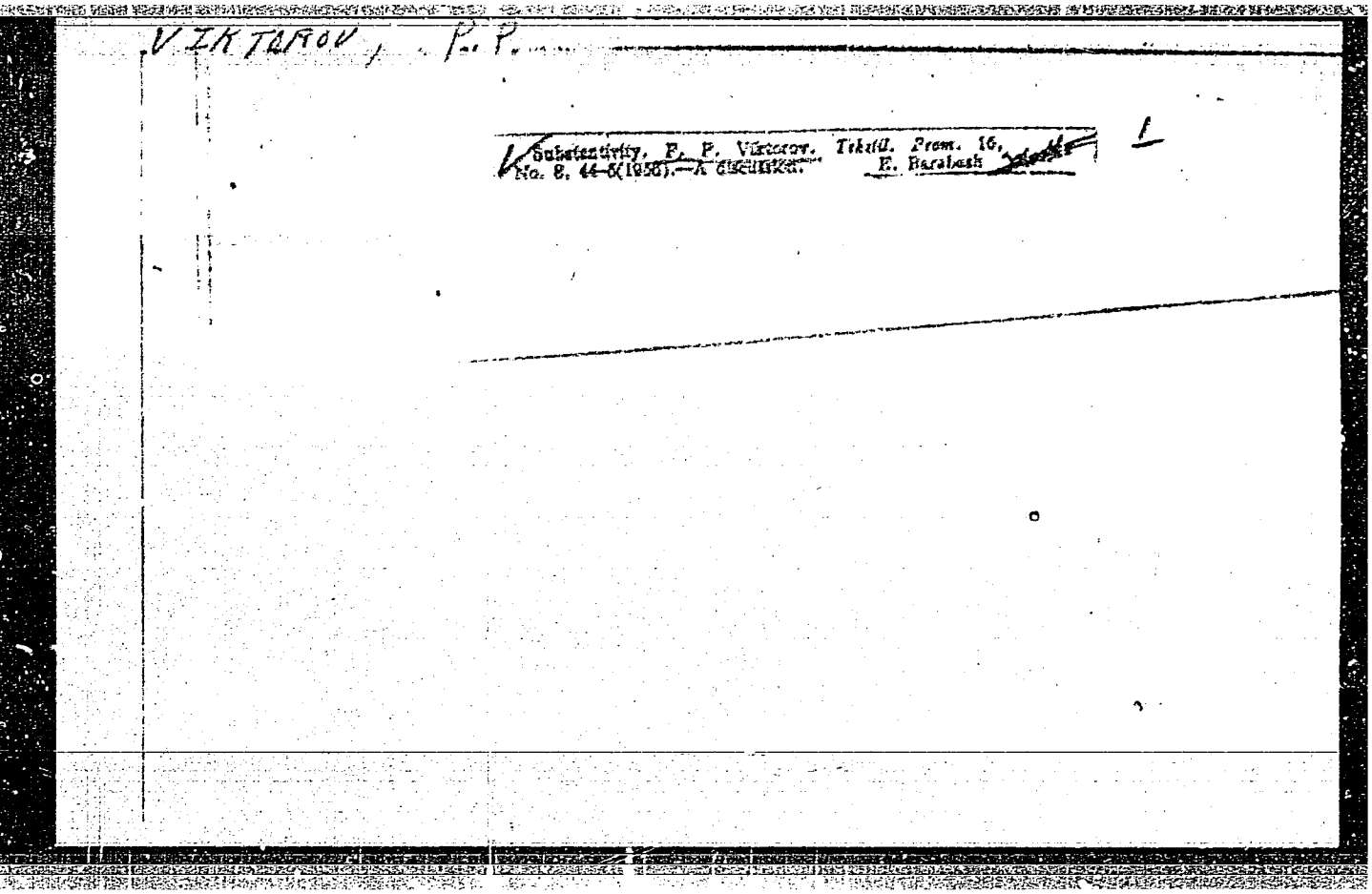
USSR

Affinity forces between the dyes and the fiber. V. P. Viktorov. *Tekstil Prom.* 15, No. 7, 25-6(1955).—A discussion (cf. Peters and Vickerstaff, *C.A.* 43, 8234a).
Elisabeth Barabash

2 mcy

VIKTOROV, P. P.

CH Improved ice dyeing. P. P. Viktorov. *Tekstil. Prom.* 15, No. 12, 39–41(1955).—This improvement consists of adding strictly controlled optimal amts. of HCHO to an azo dye soln. and keeping the yarn for 30–60 min. in the azo dye soln. The use of a wetting agent in the diazo soln. is recommended. Elisabeth Barabashev



VIKTOROV, P. P.

Kolloidnyi Zhurnal, P. P. Viktorov, Tekstil. Prom. 16, No. 8, 44-6(1956).—A discussion. E. Baralosh

1

Viktorov, P.P.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-19

Dyeing and chemical treatment of textiles

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32186

Author : Viktorov P.P.

Title : Some Views Concerning the Notion of "Substantive Nature".

Orig Pub: Tekstil'naya prom-st', 1956, No 8, 44-45

Abstract: A critique is presented of the method proposed by Ruggli for determination of the substantive nature of dyestuffs. It is shown, by several examples, that on forming an opinion concerning

Card 1/2

VIKTOROV, R.

Consumer - manufacturer - institute; give the green light to household chemicals. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 1 no.2/3:29-30 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Chemicals) (Home economics)

VIKTOROV, ...

A special assignment. Mech. transp. 24 no.5:7 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KABLUKOV, D. (gor. Borisoblebsk); VIKTOROV, S. (g. Sorochinsk); ZIMIN, P. (g. Volzhsk).

Correspondence with readers. Tekh. mol. 26 no.12:28 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Oxygen--Industrial applications) (Venus (Planet)) (Nuclear physics)

BUDAGOV, Yu.A.; VIKTOR, S.; DZHELEPOV, V.P.; YERMOLOV, P.F.; MOSKALEV, V.I.

Elastic scattering of 128 and 152 Mev mesons by protons. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.3:734-746 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Mesons--Scattering) (Protons)

VIKTOROV, S.

Useful pamphlets ("Without taxes, with war." by Stepan Zlobin; "Tax repeal for workers and employees in the U.S.S.R." by D. Burmistrov, Z. Kosareva). Reviewed by S. Viktorov. Fin. SSSR 21 no.9:82-83 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Income tax) (Zlobin, Stepan) (Burmistrov, D.) (Kosareva, Z.)

VIKTOROV, S.

"Expansion of Trade and Economic Relations Between the USSR and the Countries of Southeast and the Near East," Vnesh. Torg., No.12, 1955

Translation W-31844, Jul 56

VIKTOROV, S.

Asia, Southeastern - Commerce

Foreign trade problems of the southeastern Asiatic countries, Vnesh.torg. No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

AUTHOR: Viktorov, S.I. 6-58-4-12/18

TITLE: Improvement of the Method of Laying Out Stakes (Utochneniye metoda razbivki piketazha)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 60-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present method of laying out stakes has a number of serious disadvantages, e.g. the inscription on the stakes does not agree with the distance between them and the beginning of the line. The author suggests that when tracing long-distance lines, pipelines, and main lines along rivers, laying out stakes should be done in such a manner that distances are measured according to inclined lines passing through the characteristic points of the terrain. As the laying out points are always leveled, reduction of lines to the horizon can easily be carried out according to the elevations between the points. A journal is mentioned, according to which work must be carried out. The method described can be applied to the surveying of all varieties of linear structures except for those along roads. The method offers the following advantages: 1.) Simplification of field work, which, therefore, can be

Card 1/2

entrusted to the care of younger workers. 2.) As it is not necessary to calculate either measurements carried out by means of a level or angles of inclination or correctors, work carried out in difficult terrain progresses more rapidly. 3.) The keeping of a journal as recommended here makes it possible to detect errors in time. 4.) Control measurements are necessary only where errors have been committed. 5.) Increased accuracy. There are 2 figures, and 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Surveying--Methods

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Viktorov, S.P., Yevgen'yev, V.Ye. SOV/32-24-9-43/53

TITLE: Scorifier With Increased Stability for Test Analysis (Sherber povyshennoy stoykosti dlya probirnogo analiza)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 9, pp 1155-1155 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The scorifying method is employed in the analysis of materials with respect to rare metals. It consists in the fact that the substance to be analyzed is molten with lead, borax and other additions in chamotte-scorifiers in muffle furnaces. To prevent a corrosion of the scorifiers the authors suggest in the present case the following composition of the melt for the production of the scorifiers: 40 % clay, 45-50 % chamotte, and 10-15 % corundum. The latter should be of a quality equal to the type "electro-corundum". It should also be finely ground (passage through a sieve with 324 mesh per cm^2). The carefully mixed mass is diluted with 20-22 % water, and from the paste obtained the scorifiers are formed. After shaping the scorifiers are dried at room temperature for 2 days and then are annealed at 900° for 7 hours. The scorifiers produced this way have been successfully used for experiments at the Leningradskiy monetnyy dvor (Leningrad Mint) since 5 years.

Scorifier With Increased Stability for Test Analysis SOV/32-24-9-43/53

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy monetnyy dvor (Leningrad Mint)

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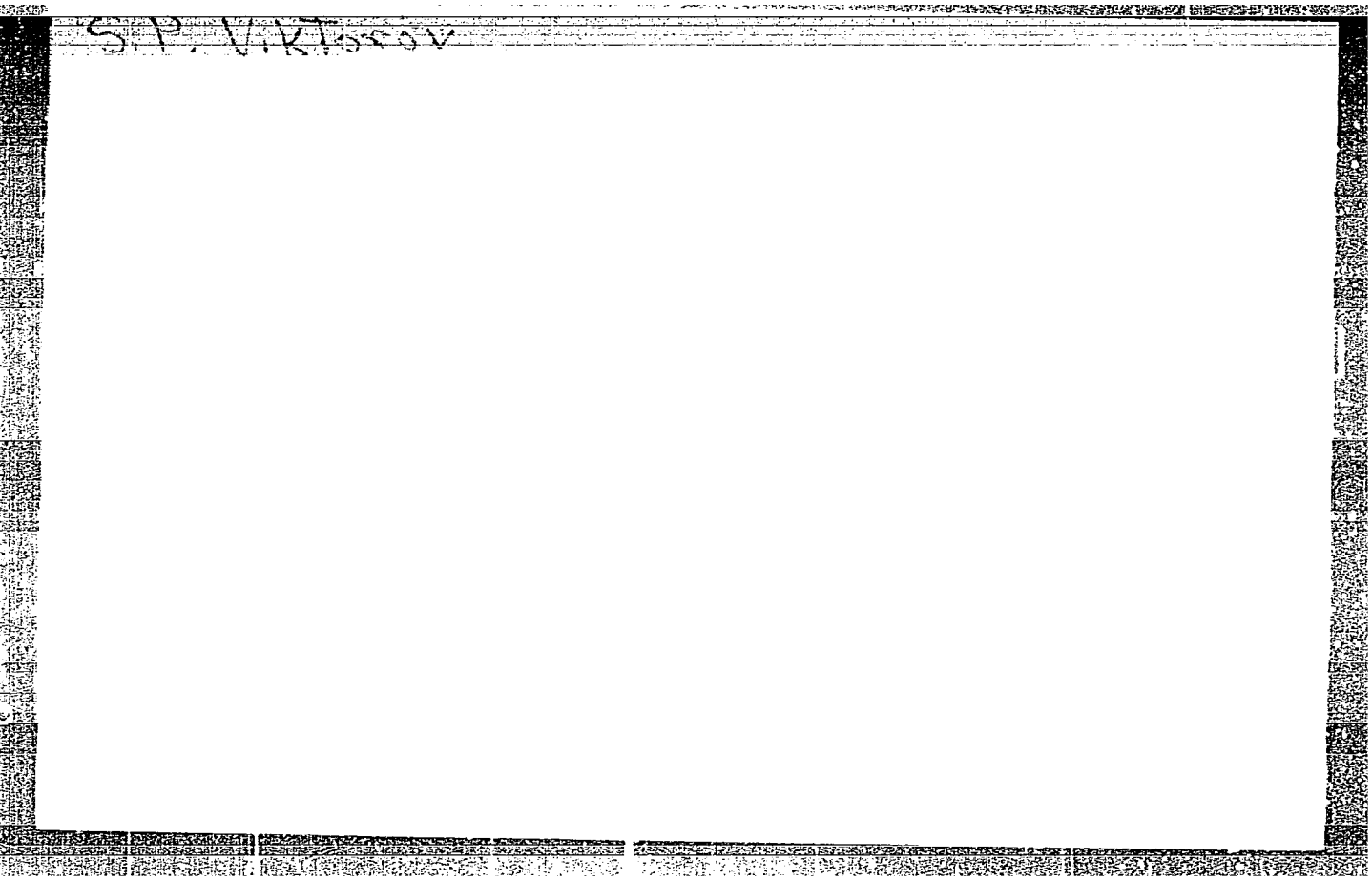

KHRISTOV,N.; VIKTOROV, St.; NIKOLOV, G.

Introduction of metallic head cores for molds, a new way in casting. Ratsionalizatsiia 13 no.11:17-18 '63

VOSTOKOVA, Ye.A.; SHAVYRINA, A.V.; LARICHEVA, S.G.; VIKTOROV, S.V., doktor geogr. nauk, nauchnyy red.; FEDOROVA, L.M., red.izd-va; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on indicator plants for ground waters and soils in southern deserts of the U.S.S.R.]Spravochnik po rasteniiam-indikatoram gruntovykh vod i pochvo-gruntov dlia iuzhnykh pustyn' SSSR. Pod red. S.V.Viktorova. Moskva, Gosgeoltekh-izdat, 1962. 123 p. plates. (MIRA 15:12)
(Russia, Southern--Indicator plants)
(Russia, Southern--Desert flora)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Importance of geobotanical indicative studies for agricultural reclamation of the Ust-Urt. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 37 no.3 142 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Ust-Urt—Pasture research)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

The swamp landscape as an indicator of the properties of peat waters in the Volkhov Valley. Uch. zap. Mosk. un. no.129:7-26 '48. (MIRA 11:7)

(Volkhov Valley--Water) (Swamps)

VIKTCHOV, S. V.

41/49T86

USSR/Minerals
Gypsum
Medicine - Plants

Jan/Feb 49

"Types of Gypsum Spaces in Southern Turkestan," S. V. Viktorov, 8 pp

"Byul Mosk Obshch Isp Prirod, Otdel Biolog" Vol LIV, No 1

One peculiarity of gypsum spaces is the direct connection of the plant layer with the rock on which vegetation exists. Points out types that exhibit this connection of vegetation with substrate within boundaries of an upland gypsum space

41/49T86

USSR/Minerals (Contd)

Jan/Feb 49

(Kyzyl-Kum and South Fergana), and points out certain peculiarities in the structure of its plant layer.

41/49T86

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Some methods of geobotanical observations. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.geog. no.3:63-68 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Phytogeography)

VIKTOROV, S.V.; GELLER, S. Yu., doktor geograficheskikh nauk; redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. redaktor.

[Using geobotanical methods in geological and hydrogeological investigations] Ispol'zovanie geobotanicheskogo metoda pri geologicheskikh i gidrogeologicheskikh issledovaniiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 197 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Geology) (Geobotany)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Short outline history of the development and present state of geobotanical methods in geology. Trudy VAGT no.1:5-10 '55.
(Phytogeography) (Prospecting) (MLRA 9:11)

15-1957-3-2820

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, pp 45-46 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Viktorov, S.V., Vostokova, Ye. A., Voronkova, L.F.

TITLE: The Use of Geobotanical Clews for the Detection of Diastrophism (Ispol'zovaniye geobotanicheskikh priznakov dlya obnaruzheniya tektonicheskikh narusheniy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. aerogeol. Tresta, 1955, vol 1, pp 89-98

ABSTRACT: The paper describes two instances of detection of diastrophic events by changes in the plant cover. In the Sultansandshar (Khorezm) basin, lines of fractures are emphasized by the linear distribution of groups of moisture-loving and salt marsh plant associations. This phenomenon is the consequence of distinctive hydrogeological conditions--the subflow of salty waters along lines of faults. These associations are clearly distinguishable against the gray background of desert vegetation. The most recent diastrophism in the region of young structures of southwestern Turkmenia was char-

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The Use of Geobotanical Clews for the Detection of Diastrophism

acterized by an unhealthy plant cover, and even by the loss of many species. The percentage of surviving plants increases in proportion to the distance from the zone of deformation. The most important cause of the extinction of some plants is the rise of salt water along the fault planes. Therefore, in order to discover faulting by geobotanical clews, one should pay particular attention to linear arrangement of plant associations, to salt marshes, and to the mass extinction of plants or an unhealthy plant cover.

Card 2/2

Ye. A. V.

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Vegetation as an indicator in hydrogeological interpretation of aerial photographs. Geog.sbor. no.7:140-144 '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Aeronautics in geology) (Water, Underground) (Photography, Aerial)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Geobotanical methods for investigating underground waters.
Razved. i okh. nedr 21 no.4:41-45 Jl-Ag '55 (MLRA 9:2)
(Water, Underground)

VIKTOROV,S.V.

Application of geobotanical research to geological surveying.
Sov.geol. no.42:80-90 '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Geological surveys) (Phytogeography)

VIKTOROV, S.V., doktor geograficheskikh nauk.

What the study of vegetation of Sarykamysh and Assake-Audan showed us. Priroda 44 No.12:82-84 D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest.

(Sarykamysh Depression--Phytogeography)

VOSTOKOVA, Yelizaveta Alekseyevna; VIKTOROV, S.V., red.; FEDOROVA, L.N., red. izd-va; GUROVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Geobotanical methods of searching for underground waters in arid regions of the Soviet Union] Geobotanicheskie metody poiskov podzemnykh vod v zasushlivykh oblastiakh Sovetskogo Soiuza. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1961. 87 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Water, Underground) (Indicator plants)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Vegetation as an indicator of lithological and hydrochemical conditions within the range of the Khvalynsk deposits of the Caspian. Biul. MOIP Otd. biol. 60 no.5:105-107 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(CASPIAN DEPRESSION--PHYTOGEOGRAPHY)
(CASPIAN DEPRESSION--SOILS)

VIKTOROV, S.V.; VOSTOKOVA, Ye.A.

Vegetation cover as an indicator of alkalinity in landlocked basins of Ust-Urt. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geog.no.1:91-96 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Vsesoyuznyy Aerogeologicheskiy trest.
(Ust-Urt--Alkali lands) (Plants, Effect of alkaloids on)

14-57-7-15003

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 132 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Viktorov, S. V.

TITLE: Lichen Indicators of Lithological and Geochemical Conditions in the Desert (Lishayniki kak indikatory litologicheskikh i geokhimicheskikh usloviy v pustyne)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, 1956, Nr 5, pp 115-119

ABSTRACT: The author presents results obtained in observing the distribution of lichens among various rocks and various soils of the Sernyye Bugry region in the Kara-Kum desert. It was noted that lichens exhibit definite lithological affinities. Since lichens affiliate with particular rocks, they serve as indicators and make it possible for the rocks to be identified by airplane surveys and field trips in the desert. The

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author points out that there exist indicator species which undergo definite changes in the geochemical process of sulfur accumulation in variegated silica sandstones. Lecanora desertorum, Aspicilia aspera f. hyspidoides, and, possibly, Squamaria muralis belong to this category. Collema minor and Lecidea decipiens belong to the group which indicates gypsum concentration in the loose sandy loam deposits. In the region under study, the moss Tortula desertorum was observed in deposits on the bed of the Unguz River, principally in places where the deposits were arenaceous, which is fairly loose and virtually free of gypsum. When gypsum concentration increases and the layer becomes denser, this moss gives place to Collema minor, and in the final stages of this process, when deposits have become very rich in gypsum, growths of Lecidea decipiens appear among the Collema minor. The author notes that it is possible to use lichens as lithological indicators, once their lithological affiliations in various regions have been sufficiently clarified.

N. Ya. T.

AUTHOR: None given 5-3-16/37

TITLE: Chronicle of the Geographic Section (Khronika geograficheskoy sektsii)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, No 3, pp 162-164 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following reports were delivered at the meeting of the Geographic Section, Moscow Society of Naturalists, from 6 February to 22 March 1957: V.V. Reverdatto (from Tomsk) on the "Blanket Glaciation of Central Siberia and Glacial Plant Relics at the Southern Glaciation Border"; V.L. Levin on the "Types of Sands in the Area West of Caspian Sea"; M.P. Zabrodskaya on the "Problem of the Nile" (This report was published as a separate publication by the "Geografizdat"); S.V. Viktorov on "Botanic Signs of Rock and Soil Bituminosity in the Southern Ustyurt and in North-Eastern Turkmenistan, A.N. Zelinskiy on "Archeological Pamir Expedition", and Ye.I. Olli on "Karatau Karst (Southern Kazakhstan").

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Viktorov S.V.

5-3-37/37

AUTHOR: Viktorov, S.V.

TITLE: Botanic Signs of the Bituminosity of Rocks and Soils in the South Ustyurt and North-East Turkmenistan (Botanicheskiye priznaki bituminoznosti porod i pochv na yuzhnom Ustyurte i v severo-vostochnoy Turkmenii)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 3, p 181-182 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the period from 1949 to 1951, geobotanists of the All-Union Aerogeological Trust discovered in the area at the Caspian Sea and in the Ustyurt some peculiarities in plants growing on bituminous soils. Considerable variations in size, freakishness, violation of seasonal rhythm, etc., were observed among these peculiarities. These phenomena can be explained by the deep effect of bitumens on the biochemical processes in plants. The author together with Ye.A. Vostokova investigated in 1951 to 1953 the distribution of geobotanical indicators of bituminosity in the south Ustyurt and in the Kunya-Dar'ya valley. Areas with considerable concentration of anomalous plants were found. The concentration of bitumens in soil samples picked up from these areas, was high, amounting to 0.36 %. Phyto-anomalies were discovered also in several other areas, and

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Botanic Signs of the Bituminosity of Rocks and Soils in the South Ustyurt and North-East Turkmenistan

analyses showed the higher bituminosity of soils in all these areas.

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Viktorov, S. V.

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Use of geobotanical data in compiling maps showing the prspects for agricultural utilization of a territory (based on limans) [with summary in English]. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 62 no.2:57-60 Mr-Ap '57.
(CASPIAN DEPRESSION--CROPS AND SOILS) (MIRA 10:8)
(AGRICULTURE--MAPS)

AUTHOR: Viktorov, S.V. SOV/5-58-4-41/43

TITLE: Vegetation as Indicator of Geo-Chemical Soil Conditions in South Ustyurt (Rastitel'nost' kak indikator pochvenno-geokhimicheskikh usloviy na yuzhnom Ustyurte)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 4, pp 165-166 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a summary of a report given by the author at a conference of the Moscow Society of Naturalists on 21 April 1958. The author states that it has been established, as a result of studies made on the geo-chemical soil conditions in south Ustyurt, that every group of plants can serve as an indicator of special geo-chemical phases of the weathering crust. He explains his statements by various formulas.

1. Soils--Chemical properties 2. Geophysics 3. Plants--Properties

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VIKTOROV, Sergey Vasil'yevich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOSTOKOVA, Yelizaveta Alekseyevna; VYSHIVKIN, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich; KHAKIMOV, V.Z., red.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Brief manual of geobotanical surveying] Kratkoe rukovodstvo po geobotanicheskim s"emkam. Velikie Luki, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1959. 165 p. (MIRA 13:1)
1. Kafedra biogeografii geograficheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Viktorov).
(Phytogeography)

VIKTOROV S.V.

SOV/3952
SOV/7-58-3

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya aerometodov

Trudy, tom 8: Materialy VII Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po aerometodam 25 noyabrya - 1 dekabrya 1956 g. (Materials of the 7th All-Union Interdepartmental Conference on Aerial Surveying, 25 November-1 December 1956) Moscow, Geografgiz, 1959. 300 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V. G. Platov; Tech. Ed.: O. A. Gerova; Editorial Commission: E. G. Kal', Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; A. A. Lagutkin, V. P. Mirosharchenko (Resp. Ed.), and E. E. Rakulov.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for photogrammetrists, geologists, geographers, and other scientific and technical personnel concerned with aerial photography.

COVERAGE: This issue of the Transactions of the Laboratory of Aerial Survey Methods contains the second part of materials presented at the 7th All-Union Interdepartmental Conference on Aerial Surveying which took place in Leningrad, November 25 through December 1, 1956. Articles treat problems dealing with the creation and application of aerial survey methods in geological, geomorphological, and geophysical investigations. Special attention is directed to aerial survey methods in geological and geomorphological mapping and geophysical work under different conditions. The techniques of joint airborne magnetic prospecting and aerial photography are described. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Plant associations as ground-water indicators in meadows of the Turgay Valley. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.2:227-233 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra biogeografii Moskovskogo gos.universiteta.
(Turgay Gates--Plant communities) (Water, Underground)

BOGDANOV, N.S., kand. arkhitektury; VIKTOROV, S.V., tekhnolog

Introducing new methods of selling in stores. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 33 no.5:12-17 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Stores, Retail)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Lithological and geochemical facies of the weathering surface in deserts and the vegetation cover. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 34 no.4: 170-171 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Ust-Urt--Desert flora)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Geochemical facies and vegetation of the bitter-saline muds of Barsa-Kel'mes. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 64 no.2:113-116 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(Barsa-Kel'mes--Halophytes) (Indicators (Biology))

VIKTOROV, S.V., red.; EIDEL'MAN, G.N., red.; KRASNAYA, A.K., tekhn.red.

[Problems of indicative geobotany] Voprosy indikatsionnoi geobotaniki. Pod red. S.V.Viktorova. Moskva, 1960. 110 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskoye obshchestvo ispytateley prirody. Geograficheskaya sektsiya.

(Phytogeography)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Ecological plant series in connection with the salinization in the Lake Tuzkan region (Kyzyl Kum). Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.2:164-165 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tuzkan Region—Botany—Ecology)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Plant associations as ground water indicators in the Turgay-Irgiz semidesert. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 65 no.5:110-114 S-O '60. (MIRA13:12)

(TURGAY PLATEU--INDICATOR PLANTS)
(IRGIZ REGION--INDICATOR PLANTS)
(WATER, UNDERGROUND)

VIKTOROV, S.V.; VOSTOKOVA, Ye.A.; FEDOROVA, L.N., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of indicatory geobotany] Osnovy indikatsionnoi geobotaniki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1961. 86 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Indicator plants)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Geobotanical signs of karst subsidence processes in a desert. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 60 no.1:73-75 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Karst) (Deserts)

MIROSHNICHENKO, V.P., otv. red.; VIKTOROV, S.V., red.; KALESNIK, S.V., red.; KELL', N.G., red.; LEONT'YEVA, Ye.V., red.; SAMOYLOVICH, G.G., red.; KUDRITSKIY, D.M., red.izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Using aerial photography methods in the study of landforms; transactions] Primenenie aerometodov v landshaftnykh issledovaniiakh; trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 304 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Soveshchaniye po primeneniyu aerometodov v landshaftnykh issledovaniyakh, Leningrad, 1959.
(Aerial photogrametry--Congresses) (Landforms)

RYABCHENKOV, A.S.; ANTONENKO, K.I.; TITOV, N.A.; CHAPOVSKIY, Ye.G.; CHURINOV, M.V.; KONOPLYANTSEV, A.Z.; VIKTOROV, S.V.; VOSTOKOVAYA, Ye.A.; SADOVSKIY, N.D.; KUDELIN, B.I.; OGIL'VI, N.A.; LUNGERSGAUZEN, G.F.; BRODSKIY, A.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.V.; POPOV, V.N.; YEMEL'YANOVA, Z.P.; SOKOLOV, S.S.; BERSENEV, I.I.; GROSHIN, S.I.; MAKKAVEYEV, A.A.; MARINOV, N.A.; YEFIMOV, A.I.; ASSOVSKIY, G.N.; VLADIMIROV, A.G.[deceased]; PROKHOROV, S.P.; FILIPPOVA, B.S., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Methodological manual on hydrogeological surveying at the scales of 1:1,000,000 - 1:500,000 and 1:200,000 - 1:100,000]Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po gidrogeologicheskoi s"emke masshtabov 1:1000 000 - 1:5000 000 i 1:200 000 - 1:100000. Pod obshchei red. A.A.Makkaveeva i A.S.Riabchenkova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1961. 318 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr. (Water, Underground) (Geological surveys)

VIKTOROV, S.V.; CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Conference on indicative geobotany. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 4:161-163 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Phytogeography--Congresses)

VINOGROV, S.V.

Geobotanic indications in the weathered surface of coal seams in the Ust-Urt. Sov.geol. 4 no.2:159 F '61. (MIR 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.
(Ust-Urt--Lithogeography)
(Ust-Urt--Coal geology)

VIKTOROV, Sergey Vasil'yevich; VOSTOKOVA, Yelizaveta Alekseyevna; VYSHIVKIN, Dmitriy Dmitriyevich; SOKOLOVA, N.A., red.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Introduction to indicator geobotany]Vvedenie v indikatsionnuiu geobotaniku. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1962. 226 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Indicator plants)

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Geobotanical indicators of fresh water in seasonal pastures of the sandy Kalmyk steppe. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no. 3: 129-132 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

L 21756-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AT6004901 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/001/0199/0201

AUTHOR: Viktorov,S.V.; Kocharov,G.Ye; Naydenov,V.O.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A.F.Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: On the possibility of determining extremely small quantities of argon 37 and tritium

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 1, 1966, 199-201

TOPIC TAGS: proportional counter, radioactivity measurement, argon, tritium, radioisotope

ABSTRACT: The authors have constructed and tested small proportional counters with the view to their possible use for determining small quantities of Ar^{37} and H^3 in the gaseous state. The counters were from 0.1 to 2.7 cm^3 in volume and were filled with argon and methane at 1 atm. The counters were shielded with 360 g/cm^2 of concrete, 20 cm of iron, and/or 2.5 cm of mercury. The background due to penetrating cosmic rays was reduced by connecting the proportional counter in anticoincidence with a pair of plastic scintillation counters. The background of an 0.1 cm^3 counter was so far reduced that not a single count was recorded during a period of 27 hours in the energy region of the 2.8 keV Ar^{37} Auger line, although during the same period some 29 counts were recorded at other energies. It was possible reliably to detect the presence of

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.107.42

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ACC NR: AP6004901

1.7×10^6 atoms of H^3 in a counter of 1.06 cm^3 volume. These results do not represent the limits of the capabilities of the counters described. The authors thank B.P. Konstantinov and M.M.Bredov for their interest in the work and for valuable advice, and V.A.Dergachev, V.V.Petrov, Yu.N.Starbunov, and V.I.Chesnokov for assistance in performing the experiments. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 003

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ACC NR: AP6034225

reduction by a factor of 1.5—2.5 can be obtained by using additional active protection. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 30Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005/

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VIKTOROV, S.V.

Indication significance of the landform structure in the studies from the viewpoint of engineering geology. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 40 no. 6:155 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted May 18, 1965.

VIKTOROV, S.V.

Geobotanical characteristics of freshwater lenses in gypsum deserts. Bot. zhur. 50 no.6:853-856 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya indikatsionnoy geobotaniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii, Moskva.